THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For APRIL, 1812.

VOL. VII.

The Fortieth Number.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from the professors of the arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

The writer of a letter from Bristol, *will find, in our Musical Review, that attention has been paid to his request.*

We are under the necessity of apologizing to our poetical correspondents, for the apparent neglect of their favours, which the pressure of temporary matter obliges us to defer. By means of an arrangement which is in contemplation, we hope shortly to give them every satisfaction.

Our readers will, we have no doubt, learn with pleasure, that the Etymological Novelties, *of which we this month give the first portion, will be regularly continued in the succeeding numbers of the Repository.*

ERRATUM.

In the Account of Port Patrick, No. XXXIX. p. 144, *col.* 2, *line* 1, *for*—"Basalt is, in fact, discovered in the banks of Newfoundland," *read,* "Vestiges of this submerged continent are supposed to exist in the banks of Newfoundland, and may be traced," &c.

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———The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE ARTS.—By JUNINUS.

(Continued from p. 138.)

MISS EVE. I understand that Maria Cosway, whom you just mentioned, though a very singular character, is a very ingenious artist. Do you know any thing of her or her works?

Miss *K.* When I say that Maria Cosway is a very extraordinary woman, I do not apply the term to her eccentricities, but to her talents and her genius. The latter she possesses in a very superior degree, and if the former had not sometimes diverted their regular progress, and at others, directed them to inferior or irregular objects; had her enthusiasm been under the controul of a regulated judgment; had her perseverance been kept in a steady course, and her imagination subdued by reflection, there would have been few such women as Maria Cosway. As it is, or I should rather say, as it was (for it appears that she now devotes herself to the conduct of a religious seminary in France), she could not fail to be a conspicuous figure whatever track she chose to pursue, and in whatever circle she was disposed to move.

Her excellence in music was superior to her skill as a painter. She was necessarily confined by the one to rules which kept her talent in that delightful science within its appropriate channels; and she could not make deviations to destroy, or at least to weaken, the exertion of her powers. There her imagination could decorate and give expression

to principles, but could not venture to surmount them. Her compositions are replete with taste, their melodies highly pleasing, and their combinations such as professors would not be unwilling to acknowledge. Her instrumental performance was in the superior mode; what that was, may be readily conjectured, when it is known that at ten years of age she sometimes, at the request and to the acknowledged gratification of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, presided at the harpsichord in the first concert of Florence.

As a painter her merit was unequal; but she attained a character in the arts which common talents could not have acquired. She was not regular in her cultivation of the pencil, she painted by fits and by flights, and she trusted, at all times, too much to her own powers, gave too loose a rein to her own imagination, and in her more laboured pictures, though there never failed to be decided marks of taste and genius, there was a want of principle, or rather of knowledge, which can only be obtained by reflection, by comparison, and a continual recurrence to, and study of, the great masters. In speaking on the subject of painting, she knew how to appreciate the merits of the different schools, and their respective professors; but when she sat down to her own easel, she appeared always to think that she possessed an originality of composition, which would stand by itself. The fact is, that, young as she was, when she left Italy, where she had been so flattered, and coming to a country where a female artist was so rare, she had fancied herself able to go alone, when a few years longer in the nursery might have given her that strength and stability, without which pre-eminence is not to be attained. She had a very fertile fancy, and had it been always left to its simple and natural operations, she would not have failed in her allegorical subjects, which she frequently did, by striving at too much: some of her pictures, however, are very pleasing, and the prints which have been engraved from several of them, are fit decorations for the apartment of taste, and are found in the port-folios of the collector. As I have already hinted, she was deficient in uniformity of pursuit and regular progressive study. Her fanciful disposition, though it might, qualify her to form a subject, is not favourable to the completing a picture. Sometimes immersed in the amusements of fashionable life, and contriving herself to add to them by her musical parties, which, for a time, were attended by persons of the very first ranks; at others, she devoted herself to the duties and offices of a religion, which, of all others, is most calculated to feed, nourish, and inflame that enthusiasm, which, in such cases, is only another word for superstition. Mrs. C. is a Papist, and owes her possessing that religion to a singular circumstance, which she would sometimes consider in a very wild way.—Her father and mother were Protestants, and resided at Florence; and it so happened, that their three first children died soon after they were born, or at least before they could be taken to be baptised by the chaplain to the factory at Leghorn. There is good reason to suppose that the diabolical bigotry of the nurses

contrived to destroy them, and considered it as a meritorious act to take the lives of these infants previous to their being baptised by an heretical minister. The experiment was tried, therefore, to breed up any future children in the Catholic religion: and it succeeded; the five subsequent children all grew up in Popery, and four of them are now alive.—Among other objects of her zealous attention, were the French emigrants, and particularly those of the religious orders. After she had amused, and plagued, and distressed herself by that zealous fancy, she went to Paris, with a view to publish an engraved series of the pictures in the Louvre. There she became involved in a law dispute; and at length she sought for peace and heavenly tranquillity, by becoming the head of a large female seminary at Lyons, under the immediate patronage of the archbishop, and with the promised protection of Bonaparte himself. There she now is; and there it is said she occasionally precedes her scholars to the cathedral church of the city, with a long ivory cross in her hand, and clad in a robe of sky-blue silk, spotted with silver stars.

It is really to be lamented, that a woman so gifted and qualified as she is, should not be, what, in the ordinary course of human life, and with that regulated spirit which some would call common sense, she might have been.

I have a good many engravings from Maria Cosway's designs, but the best perhaps of all her compositions is this allegorical print, representing *The Birth of the Thames*. The figures are graceful, the infant Thames is finely expressed, and the swan produces an uncommon breadth of light. For this picture Ackermann of the Strand paid Mrs. Cosway one huudred guineas, and Tomkins, a pupil of Bartolozzi, had two hundred to engrave it in the best style. Among a variety of works by this artist, published by Ackermann, is a drawing-book, consisting of 36 plates, engraved by Mrs. Cosway herself, in soft ground, to imitate chalk drawings, from designs by her husband. It is without exception the best book of figures for students I ever saw, and without its assistance, I should never have made the proficiency in the arts which I have attained. Here is a book containing twelve prints of her composition, replete with spirit, and named the *Wintry Day*, after a poem by Mrs. Robinson, from which the subjects are taken. I have two other sets of prints after her designs, entitled *Female Virtue* and *Female Dissipation*, which are not only creditable to her professional talents, but highly meritorious on the score of sentiment and morality. It is a pity that these works are not more generally known.

Miss *Eve.* I have seen some very excellent flower pieces by Mary Lloyd, daughter of Mr. Moser, the first keeper of the Royal Academy.

Miss *K.* That lady and Angelica Kauffmann were the only females ever admitted to the distinction of Royal Academicians. Her father was born, I believe, at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland. I have read the inscription on his grave in Covent-Garden church-yard.

Miss *Eve.* Did you see inscriptions on any other artists there?

Miss *K.* Yes, on Girtin the draughtsman, and Worsdale the

painter, which I copied. The latter is said to have been a natural son of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and the Memoirs of Mrs. Letitia Pilkington contain many particulars respecting him. He was buried towards the market, not far from Edwin, but the stone has been removed. Here is a copy of the inscription *verbatim:*

"All that was mortal of James Worsdale, Esq. painter to his majesty's Board of Ordnance, lies under this stone:—who, during his whole life, was

"Eager to get, but not to keep the pelf,
"Friendly to all mankind, except himself.

"Deceas'd June 10, 1767, aged 75."

"Here also lieth the body of Major James Worsdale, Esq. of the London militia, painter to his majesty's Ordnance, son of the abovementioned, who departed this life the 2d of January, 1779, aged 39 years."

From Mrs. Pilkington's book it appears, that Mr. Worsdale was a very eccentric character. He was not only an artist, but also a poet and dramatist. He wrote *A Cure for a Scold*, a ballad farce taken from Shakspeare's *Taming of the Shrew;* also *The Assembly*, a farce, in which the author himself acted the part of Old Lady Scandal. *The Queen of Spain*, and *The Extravagant Justice*, were also by him.

Several actors and actresses are buried in Covent-Garden churchyard: Richard Estcourt, Robert Wilks, Edward Shuter, John Edwin, Thomas King, Benson, Robert Baddeley, William Farren, Katharine Sherry, and Matilda Æcey.

In speaking of the celebrated paintresses of the Continent, I forgot to mention—

Maria van Steinwyck. She was born in 1598, was pupil to her husband, the younger Henry S. and excelled in perspective and architecture.

Diana Montavana, died in 1566.

Theodora Danti, pupil to her father, Don Vincenzio D.; born in 1498, at Perugia, died 1573, aged 75.

Katharine Mignard.— I don't know in what department these three last-mentioned ladies excelled.

Rachael van Pool, or Ruysch's fruit and flower pieces are particularly meritorious.

Miss *Eve.* I paid 690 guineas not a month ago for two pictures, one by Van Huysum, and the other by Rachael Ruysch.—Did you transcribe the epitaphs or inscriptions on Sherry and Æcey, the actresses?

Miss *K.* Yes; I will read them:

"Mrs. Katharine Sherry, late of Drury-lane Theatre, died Oct. 3, 1782, aged 57. In her profession an applauding public bore testimony to her abilities, and her conduct in private life will find a well-earned panegyric in the memory of her friends."

"Sacred to the memory of Matilda Æcey, of the Theatre Royal, Norwich, who departed this life the 1st day of January, 1799, aged 47 years.

"You who contemn the stage with brow austere,
Relax its frown and take a lesson here.
Here Æcey's ashes lie—dramatic lore
Laments that here they lie to rise no more.

"The virtuous dictates of each mimic scene
In life she practis'd: reader, she was kind,
Benevolent, and gentle: Death ne'er came between
Breath and a better heart, or nobler mind.

"As a tribute of gratitude to the deceased, for her tender and sisterly care of his minority, this stone

was erected by her brother, —— Whitmore."

Here is Edwin's inscription. It is very near Mrs. Æcey's grave, and was written by Anthony Pasquin.

"Here lies the body of Mr. John Edwin, comedian, who departed this life October 31, 1790, aged 42 years.

"Each social meed which honours human kind,
The dust beneath this frail memorial bore.
If pride of excellence uplift thy mind,
Subdue the weakness and be vain no more.

"A nation's mirth was subject to his art,
Ere icy Death had snatch'd this child of glee,
And care resum'd his empire o'er the heart,
When Heaven issued—Edwin shall not be."

The monuments to Robert Wilks and Edward Shuter are in the church.—Wilks was cotempoprary with Barton Booth and Colley Cibber, also with Robert Estcourt, Thomas Betterton, George Powell, Hildebrand Horden, and Thomas Doggett, who instituted the annual coat and badge race by the watermen on the 1st of August. He was also cotemporary with the first Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Oldfield, and Mrs. Bracegirdle. He was born in Ireland; he first appeared on the London stage in 1690, died 1731, and was buried in the north aisle of this church, with the following inscription, by Bn. Victor:

"Near this place (in hopes of a happy resurrection) lies the body of Robert Wilks, Esq. one of the patentees of his majesty's theatre—a man in private life (for many amiable qualities) justly esteemed—in public, universally applauded."

Shuter's inscription, in the north aisle, is as follows:

"Edward Shuter, died Nov. 1, 1776, aged 50.

"Farewell! remember me!"

Miss *Eve.* Do you know any thing of this great comedian's family?

Miss *K.* 'Tis said he was the son of a chairman who plied under the Piazza, Covent-Garden; and that, in his early youth, he was the pot-boy at a public-house in Bow-street, Covent-Garden. He was particularly attached to Nancy Dawson, the celebrated dancer, on whom the well known song was written.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

Letter XVI.—(Continued from p. 143.)

WE had boiled fowls, green peas, an excellent joint of roast beef, (which elicited cherishing recollections of Old England, my friends and you foremost), pies, pudding, &c. Of the fowls Don Michele refused any part, declaring that in Naples neither fowls nor pigs were ever boiled. I trembled with the fear of some fresh rudeness (to which you will allow there was already an ample text provided), but was agreeably disappointed by his requesting a slice of *rosso biffo*, which, for a wonder, so pleased his palate, that he declared the Neapolitans to be no better than *ciucci** for not introducing so excellent a dish on their tables. That he declined partaking of the peas, I forgave him willingly; for the first season for that vegetable, although not begun in England, was past at Naples: they therefore remained in

* Jack-asses.

tranquil repose, to exhibit the semblance of a tesselated pavement variegated by stones of green, black, brown, and yellow hues. The latter colour prevailed in this vegetable mosaic, the nature of which it was proper to describe for the better understanding of what will follow.

While we were busy with the pies, our waiting attendants, the Anti-Ganymede and another Tar-Adonis of about fourteen, were stilling their animal cravings with the remains of our table in the sternmost recess of the gun-room, by the light of two small port-holes, sufficient for their purpose, but not capable of exhibiting to us the exact progress of their operations. Whether the *green* peas left to their manducation were a welcome feast to *them*, I cannot say; but so much is certain, that, while occupied in picking out the most tender, the martial spirit implanted in British youth, especially of the navy, suggested to these young heroes the practicability of employing the most hardened particles of the mosaic in the manner of missile weapons, of bullets in miniature; and of thus practising in their obscure recess an interesting sort of sham-fight. As in real combat, single shots only were at first exchanged, till, when the growing ardour of the parties had rendered the contest more and more spirited, broadside answered broadside. One of these, unskilfully levelled, missed its aim, flew forward, and raked up the powder of my friend's head-dress, as a cannon-ball that strikes the beach, throws up volumes of dust, sand, and mortar. Don Michele's gravity and temper were not discomposed by this unexpected act of hostility; on the contrary, he exclaimed with a witty coolness, "*Abbiamo, per Dio, nemici in dietro da noi** !" But the first lieutenant, who understood no joke, particularly when in Italian, exclaimed with a thundering voice, "Halloo, who is that skylarking abaft there?" Upon which Ganymede declared it was the fire of Adonis, and the latter retorted the charge upon his antagonist. Each party protested that the other had fired the first shot, assertion against assertion. This argument, however, was soon brought to a close by the lieutenant, who was excessively incensed at the disrespect of his myrmidons: "You rascals," he exclaimed, "you have pleased yourselves by acting a sham-fight; by G—d, you shall please the company by performing a real one."—So saying, he ordered the steward to bring two ropes-ends, one of which was handed to each of the juvenile combatants, with the threatening injunction, that if they did not lay on each other with all their might, they should be lashed across a gun, and have an *argumentum a posteriori* applied to their center of gravity with the cat-o'nine-tails.

It was not the preceding menace alone which rendered this novel mode of punishment very effectual; for as neither party felt the strength of the blows he inflicted upon the other, each very soon imagined he received an oppressive overplus, and accordingly exerted additional wrathful strength towards equalizing the portions. Both, however, began soon to roar so piteously, that Don Michele, whose soul at bottom was most susceptible of compassion, strenuously interceded for a cessa-

* By heavens, we have foes in our rear!

tion of arms, which was forthwith granted, very much against the opinion of the master, who declared, that such a *starting* as this, twice or three times a week, would do them no harm, and be what they richly deserved; convinced as he felt, that both the rascals were as great thieves as any on board of a Woolwich hulk, and that it was one of them to a certainty that had stolen the pair of compasses he left on the table the other day.

Tranquillity, however, being restored, and the cloth removed, the bottle was put in circulation with a health to "General Breezoe;" and, to entertain my friend in a suitable manner, the doctor, who, as caterer, presided at table, sent for M'Murdoch the bagpiper. He appeared forthwith, and, having duly prepared himself by the donative of a glass of strong grog, began his performance with "The flowers of Edinburgh," in which the treble pipes went with rapid execution over a number of notes, while the uninterrupted monotonous snorting of one or two larger tubes formed a sostenuto bass-accompaniment of peculiar elegance. Here I had an opportunity of observing how vague and various taste is, and how little it is to be reduced to *one* standard. The doctor's eyes glistened with joy at the sound of his national air delivered by a countryman of his on his national instrument; while the Neapolitan's frequent yawnings and contortions proclaimed, to *me* at least, the little entertainment he derived from this Highland music. Indeed, on being asked how he liked it, he by no means minced his opinion, but broadly declared, that he was glad to see the company so well amused by it, and, *on that account*, could not but approve of what afforded pleasure to his friends, even at the expence of his own taste; to follow the dictates of which, he was bound to say, that he would as leave hear the squallings of half a dozen of famished brats, as the grating sounds of so barbarous an instrument. Upon this unexpected remark, our hosts were civil enough to put an end to the first act of the concert by dismissing Mr. M'Murdoch with his bagpipes. "Aye," said the first lieutenant, on hearing my friend's opinion, "these Neapolitans are all for the vocal, so let's be on t'other tack. We'll give him a song every bit as good, and better mayhap, as any he has heard from the best of his what d'ye call 'ems. Start ahead, Jim!"

This Jim was one of the juvenile gladiators who, a quarter of an hour ago, had fought in single combat for the entertainment of the company. The potent effects of nautic discipline, however, brought him instantly forward, in spite of his sobs, the remains of recent crying. The lieutenant, however, fully aware that the lad's present disposition would be a terrible drawback on his vocal powers, and on the opinion thereof with which he intended to impress D. Michele for the honour of the ship, was not at a loss to prescribe an alterative, and accordingly *ordered* the youth to laugh for a glass of grog (by way of prelude I suppose). Poor James protested, in the strongest manner, that if it were for a hundred guineas, he was incapable of making a risible effort just at present. "You shall laugh for much less I promise you," rejoined the incensed officer, who

considered the refusal as a contempt of orders. "Another good hiding, I suspect, will do the business." Here the doctor observed on the possibility of a contrary effect being produced by additional blows; adding, that since the lad had had a *quantum sufficit* of that prescription, he would in preference recommend a dose of jalap, which he would forthwith mix up for him, if he did not do what he was bid; and this with the greater readiness, as he knew the boy's constitution was in want of a strong cathartic.

Chance, that fickle goddess, which enthrones and deposes monarchs, gains and loses battles, which gave rise to the most important inventions, and by a sponge angrily thrown produced the dog's foam after all the art of Protogenes had in vain attempted to imitate it—Chance, I say, now came in aid of poor Jim's distressing situation. For Don Michele, desirous of beholding the boy's countenance, turned his head sharply, when two or three peas, which had settled in his hair, were shaken out of their lodgment, and by a rattling sound (which betrayed their age) announced their arrival on the floor, along which they ran in diverging tracks. Against the effects of this phenomenon all the lad's sorrow was as little proof, as most of the company's gravity. An involuntary half-stifled titter saved him from the cathartic mixture, and served to tune his vocal organs into a fitness for action. Taking hold, therefore, of the tiller-rope above him with one hand, in order to have one left to accompany the voice on the button-holes of his jacket, and shutting fast both eyes, he began, "'Twas post meridiem half past four," which he gave at full length, to the great satisfaction of all present, perhaps even of Don Michele, who declared the lad's voice to be a very good one, and that it was a pity he was not put into one of the *conservatorios* at Naples, where, by a scientific instruction, and a proper direction and modification of his rude national powers, he might in time become as great a singer as Braham and others were, that had had luck and sense enough to seek perfection at the fountain head. The lieutenant, on the interpretation of this observation, assured my friend, that Jim would do very well as he was, without being put into any of his reser*voys*, or undergoing any other *scientific operation*.

After a few more songs, such as "You gentlemen of England," "The cherub that sits up aloft," &c. a walk upon deck was proposed till tea-time; and as the captain was on shore, his cabin was shewn to Don Michele, who, for once, admired its elegance, and the fanciful manner in which groupes of muskets, pistols, and swords were arranged along its sides; and as it was growing late, we soon after tea took leave of the officers, especially the first lieutenant and doctor, who promised their company at a dance I am about giving in my quarters on the Infrescata, principally to please the family I lodge with, and from whom I receive such incessant marks of kindness. Of this, as well as of any other matter that may occur in the interval, you shall have a faithful relation in the next letter your will receive from

Your's,

*****.

THE MODERN SPECTATOR.

No. XIII.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua;
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua.

SHAKSPEARE.

It is observed by Adam Smith, that, with the greater part of rich people, the chief enjoyment of riches consists in the parade of riches, which, in their eyes, is never so complete as when they appear to possess those decisive marks of opulence which few can possess but themselves. In the opinions of such persons, the merit of an object, however useful or beautiful it may be, is greatly enhanced by its rarity, or the great labour which it requires to collect any considerable quantity of it; a labour which nobody but themselves, or persons in the same rank of opulence, can afford to remunerate.

It may also be observed, and no argument is necessary to prove the truth, so obvious is it in itself, that the generality of mankind are too apt to respect others in proportion to their opulence, and to pay a veneration to their fortune, which they do not in any adequate degree feel for them. Indeed, it was observed, I think by the first and foremost of my predecessors, *The Spectator*, and in all the region of ethics and moral experience there can be no better authority, "That, in order to make a good fortune, it is necessary to carry the appearance of an easy one."

In matters of this nature, and for the illustration of opinions which relate to the virtues, the failings, or the vices of mankind, in short, to any of the various branches of human conduct, one character is worth fifty arguments; and as I have a very old acquaintance, the account of whose foible will be not only amusing, but, I trust, instructive on the subject which I have chosen for this paper, I shall, without further ceremony, introduce him to my readers. He, last year, retired from public life, to pass the rest of his days in retirement, and, after having long made riches the test of character, of talents, as well as of moral and intellectual qualities, he has taken up his rest in a village of which he is the principal, and where, of course, he is the richest inhabitant, in the expectation that others will be disposed to consider him in a proportionable degree of respect, upon the principle that has actuated the general conduct of his good-humoured, inoffensive, but I fear I must add, ridiculous life.

I do not know the circumstances, nor would it be of any consequence to explain them, which fixed, as it were, the predominant propensity, I am about to describe in the character of *Jack Lidgold*. He possessed an easy, independent fortune, and though his estimation of others appeared to be entirely governed by the extent of their wealth, he never took any means, as he never seemed to have any desire, to increase his own: nor, at the same time, did this interfere in his carriage or demeanour towards those with whom he lived in the habitual intercourse

of social regard. When his prevailing disposition was without an object, Jack was like other men, and when it was brought in action it was made a matter of amusement to his friends. To them he never gave offence, whatever their circumstances might be; and they, in return, never interfered with his humour, however it might be directed, or whatever singularity it might occasion in his communications with them.

Nay, he had brought his admiration of the rich to such a regular system, that his respect was weighed out by a scale according to the proportions of pecuniary excellence; a kind of golden rule, so that his intimate acquaintance could form a pretty tolerable judgment of the wealth of any man, by the salutation with which Jack received or addressed them.

As some worshippers of persons of rank have been said to have their graduated bows and speeches, in a regular ascending line from a knight to a duke, so had he from a person worth twenty thousand to one worth ten times that sum. Nor did he ever fail to break off an engagement, if an invitation from a person of superior fortune was sent in time for him to supersede it.

Whenever he saw a strange face in any company where he might happen to be, his constant question was, What is he worth? Instead of making an enquiry respecting his qualifications, his understanding, or his situation in life, he only wished to know what were the rents of his estate, if he was a person of landed property; or what his credit was on the Royal Exchange, if he were a trading or commercial character. One of the proudest days of Jack Lidgold's life, and he used to speak of it with as much pride as a great military commander would mention a victory which covered him with laurels, was when he had contrived to give a dinner to the junto of commercial men who had bargained for the public loan of the year.

If the course of conversation should turn upon literature, and any of those persons were particularly mentioned who had acquired distinction for their learning or their talents, he always endeavoured to rival them by introducing some account of the wealth of persons of the same name; and I remember hearing him declare with great energy, that he never could bring himself to open a volume of Pope's works, as he never knew a man of that name who was worth five hundred pounds. He never failed, I believe, once a week at least, to pay a visit to the Royal Exchange, not with a view to look at the statues of our sovereigns which decorate that superb edifice, but to contemplate what he used to call the congregated wealth of the grand emporium of the commerce of his country, and the principal support of its splendour and prosperity. That the merchants of London were princes, like those of Tyre of old, was a favourite boast of his; and the glow of his exultation was quite burlesque, though not less sincere, when the thought occurred to him, and he did not suffer it to sleep in silence, that the annual sum raised in this country by the poor's rates was superior to the revenues of any of the secondary kingdoms of Europe.

Jack's love of tracing the wealth

of others once got him into a scrape which was attended with some inconvenience, and, if it had not been for the active exertions of his friends, and I was one of them, he would have been involved in serious difficulties. In short, he had bribed a clerk in a principal banking-house, with a good dinner every Sunday, his coach-hire, and a guinea, to give him an account of its principal money payments and receipts during the preceding week. By his indiscreet conduct, this curious intercourse was discovered by the parties most interested in it. They vowed vengeance against Jack, and turned away the clerk who had thus betrayed them; and that person, having lost his situation, he looked, naturally enough, for indemnity from the person to whose whim he had made such an important sacrifice; and Jack felt it to be his duty to support him, till a gentleman, in one of the principal offices of government, and who, being Jack's nearest relation, expects to be his heir, had an opportunity of providing for him.

This eccentric man always made an annual tour through some part of the kingdom, not for the purpose of examining the state of agriculture, or the progress of manufacture; not to view the beauties of nature, or the improvements of art; but to discover the fortunes and properties of the inhabitants. If he visited a fine house, it was not for its architecture, or its pictures, or the magnificence of its apartments, but to pump out of the housekeeper the rent-roll of her master's estate. The spreading lake, the dashing waterfall, the pendent woods, the ruins of an abbey in the vale, or the mouldering towers of a castle on the brow; nay, scenes that might rival Arcadia, would never interrupt him for a moment in his curious enquiry concerning the property of their owners. When he stops at an inn he is rather lavish in his expences, but it is not to gratify his palate, but to quicken the communications of his host respecting the wealth of the neighbouring gentry. If he goes to church on Sunday, it is to discover the value of the living and the pecuniary character of the parson of the parish. He makes it a rule whenever he stops on the road, tho' it be to change horses, to send for a barber to shave him, as an intelligent person in the history of his neighbourhood; and with this view, he has been actually known to have undergone the operations of the razor five times in one day.

In one of these journies of enquiry he happened to pay a visit to a wealthy clergyman, who was an old schoolfellow of his; and at the entrance of the village he saw a very pretty house surrounded by a lawn, and denoting the independent state of its owner: so that the first salutations of his friend the doctor, on his arrival at the rectory, were interrupted by an enquiry as to the fortune of the inhabitant of so charming a mansion; when he was immediately informed, that it belonged to a widow lady, who had fifteen thousand pounds in money, and eight hundred pounds a year in other property.

Jack was impatient to pay his respects to a lady of such respectable possessions; and he found a person of a fine figure, of about thirty-two, very pleasing manners agreeable conversation, and quite a

woman of the world; and which pleased him better than all the rest, in the course of the second or third conversation, merely as a chit-chat topic, she let him know that she had fifteen thousand pounds in the funds, a settlement for her life of eight hundred pounds per annum, with about a thousand pounds in her banker's hand, and nearly half as much in her strong box at home. This was a confidence no woman had ever shewn him, and operated upon his mind as a declaration of love would have done upon any other man. He, therefore, determined to take an opportunity of returning this mark of regard by a similar avowal of his property; and the following day he took an opportunity of informing the lady, that he had thirty-five thousand pounds in the funds, and a very pretty estate of about twelve hundred pounds a year, with a manor and comfortable country seat in a pleasant part of England. This was a kind of reply courteous, which acted as an acknowledgment of the flattering opinion entertained of him, and the disposition of his heart to make the most grateful return for it. Thus they talked of each other's fortunes, till, by no improbable or difficult arithmetic, they added them together, and Jack found that they produced fifty thousand pounds in money, a landed estate of twelve hundred a year, a jointure of eight hundred pounds per annum, on a healthy lady of thirty-two, and a current balance of two or three thousand pounds at a banker's; so that, valuing the estate at thirty years purchase, and the jointure at nine or ten, the person who possessed the whole might be said to be worth an hundred thousand pounds; a circumstance which, in Mr. Lidgold's notion of things, formed a title of great eminence, and having so long admired it in others, he would consider it as ennobling himself. He, therefore, without making any further enquiries about the lady, proposed, in all due form, not that they should join their hearts or affections, but fortunes. He insisted upon adding another eight hundred a year to her former settled income, as it would sound important in the description of Mrs. Lidgold's situation, that she had a jointure of sixteen hundred pounds. The lady, though she was perfectly independent as to the means of comfortable, and indeed elegant, establishment, wished very much to have that kind of protection, and possess that kind of character, which a marriage with Jack Lidgold would secure to her. The business, therefore, was soon arranged between them; and as he was anxious to burst forth upon his friends at once, in all the blaze of an hundred thousand pounds, he kept it a secret from every one, till the rector of Mary-le-bone made him a Benedict; and he preferred the being married at that church, because it is the richest living in or about the metropolis.

I now proceed to say something of Mrs. Lidgold, which Jack knew no more than my readers do at present, till six weeks after his marriage, when a good-natured friend gave him the following history, which was produced in the following manner:—

"My dear Jack, with all your singularities, you are of that good-humoured disposition and inoffen-

sive nature, that I wish to have a little serious conversation with you upon this marriage, which it appears you entered into without a sufficient knowledge of the lady's connections, character, or former situation in life."

"I know this," answered Jack, "that she had fifty thousand pounds and a jointure of eight hundred a year."

"There is no harm in all that," said his friend, "but the circumstances are so awkward, and may bring you into such unpleasant situations, that it is right, nay, absolutely necessary, that you should be made acquainted with so much of her history, as to qualify you to conduct yourself with propriety in your communications with the world. If you are contented, no one has a right to be otherwise respecting you; and if you live happily together, it is all your best friends can wish or desire for you; but you ought to know, that Mrs. Lidgold is the daughter of a wealthy attorney in a distant part of England, and as she was very handsome, and had been well educated, he looked to some respectable connection for her among the opulent squires in his neighbourhood: she, however, thought proper to elope with an officer of dragoons, and as Hymen was not of the party, her father discarded her for ever. As it may be supposed, a succession of lovers followed; and having learned certain principles of self-interest in her father's office, she practised them with an hereditary acuteness in the world; and, as she chose her protectors among the rich, she never failed to make the period of their fondness very advantageous to herself. Her latest connection was with an elderly gentleman, whom she nursed with so much tenderness in a long, and as it proved, his last illness, that he left her ten thousand pounds, and an annuity of five hundred pounds a year, which, with her former savings, made the fortune that has had such an influence upon you. She then retired into the country, where she lived with becoming prudence, and in the manner you found her. You will feel the propriety of this information, and make that use of it which your own good sense will dictate."

"Let her," exclaimed Jack, "have been what she may, she had fifteen thousand pounds and a jointure of eight hundred a year; and whoever looks at me will see a man who is worth a *plumb*." Thus did he console himself, if he wanted consolation.

He, however, took an immediate opportunity of hinting at the intelligence he had received, with something like his displeasure at not receiving it from herself when he first proposed marriage to her. "Look ye, Mr. Lidgold," said she, and in a pretty firm tone, "you thought proper to enquire about nothing but my fortune previous to our marriage, and you have no right to observe upon any part of my conduct, but such as it has been subsequent to it. If, however, you are discontented, give me back my fortune, and prepare an article of separation as soon as you please." Jack was silenced at once, apologized for his indiscretion, and they continued to live comfortably till her death. I have been informed, on very good authority, that they never had but one dispute, which she quickly

settled, respecting a determination of her's to continue an intimate acquaintance with a worthy family whose friendship he had been proud to cultivate when they had a large fortune, a fine house, and a coach and four, but were then, by unexpected and unmerited misfortunes, reduced to moderate circumstances, to a retired cottage and a one-horse chaise.

Mrs. Lidgold had a very humane disposition, indeed, she fell a sacrito it, for she died of a putrid fever which she caught in attending the sick wife of one of the tenants near their seat in the country. Jack has erected a very handsome monument over her remains, with this inscription:

"Beneath this tomb, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, lies Mrs. Isabella Lidgold, the wife of John Lidgold, Esquire, of the manor-house in this parish. She died the 15th of August, 1806, in the 39th year of her age. She was rich in virtues, and brought her husband a fortune of fifteen thousand pounds, and a jointure of eight hundred pounds per annum.—*Requiescat in pace.*"

Jack now lives altogether in the country, wrapping himself up in the contentment which results from the reflection, that he is the wealthiest man within twenty-five miles of his own residence. By way of a concluding example of his singularity, I am confident that he will be delighted with this account which I have given of him, if ever he should chance to see it.

I cannot, however, but observe to my readers, what I have often remarked to my friend Jack Lidgold himself, that this kind of idolatry of wealth marks an evident proverty of spirit, if it does not denote a defective understanding.

An anecdote occurs to me connected with my subject, with which I shall conclude my paper.

In the reign of Charles II. Killigrew was supping at a tavern with the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Dorset, Lord Rochester, and some other noblemen belonging to the court of the merry monarch, when the latter chose to observe on the great honour that was done to Killigrew by being thus admitted to the familiar society of noblemen of such rank and dignity. That arch, witty personage, however, whose understanding was equal, if not superior to the best of them, finding that this opinion was something more than equivocal, and that it was meant seriously to convey what it expressed, addressed Lord Rochester to the following effect:—

"And pray, my lord, whence proceeds all the mighty honour which I am thought to receive? From your dignity, I suppose, and your fortune. As to the first, you find, by sad experience, that where there is a want of worth, this gewgaw of title will not keep a man from contempt; a fool or a rascal is equally a fool and a rascal whether he is plain Mr. Killigrew or Earl of Rochester. As to the second point, your fortune, when you make me the better for it, then, indeed, there may be some reason for my esteeming you on account of it; but till then do not imagine, that it is a matter of the least consideration or importance in my opinion; for as long as I pay my reckoning, and receive no obli-

gations, with respect to circumstances, I am company for any man, whatever his fortune may be; nor will I suffer any one, be he who he may, to treat me contemptuously in any society, where I conduct myself like a gentleman, and pay my quota to the entertainment of it."

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF COFFEE,

With a Botanical Description, and Observations on its Medicinal and Dietetic Properties.

We are told, in the first book of Samuel (xxv. 18), that the fair Abigail, who possessed more sense than her avaricious husband, the wealthy Nabal, went to meet David, who was coming to avenge himself on the latter, with a present of bread, grapes, and, among other things, five measures of corn. This corn, as we are expressly informed, was parched. Now what could this parched corn be?—There have been scholars, who have conjectured that it was coffee, and if this be correct, that article must have been common in a very remote period of antiquity. We know not any reason why we should be particularly anxious to ascertain that fact, unless that it would, perhaps, afford some satisfaction to make David our accomplice in a species of luxury which has been generally considered as an invention of modern times. To settle this doubtful point, would require more extensive researches than we can here enter into; but it may be observed, that the people among whom the use of coffee, as a beverage, is commonly supposed to have originated, admit that it has been used, from time immemorial, in Ethiopia. We are informed, that the Galla, a wandering nation in the interior of the African continent, in their incursions into Abyssinia, being obliged to traverse immense deserts, that they may be encumbered with as little baggage as possible, carry with them nothing to eat but coffee, roasted till it can be pulverized, and then mixed with butter, in lumps about the size of billiard-balls. One of these, they say, keeps up their strength and spirits, under a whole day's fatigue, better than a loaf of bread, or a meal of animal food.

Be this as it may, we have no certain account of the use of coffee, even in the regions of the East, till the 15th century of the Christian æra. Schehabeddin, an Arabian author of that period, ascribes to Gemaleddin, Mufti of Aden, in Arabia Felix, who was nearly his contemporary, the first introduction of the practice of drinking coffee into that country. According to this writer, the mufti having occasion to travel into Persia, there saw some of his countrymen drinking coffee, in hopes of receiving some benefit from it; and, on his return home, being indisposed, he recollected the circumstance, and resolved to try its effects upon himself. The experiment was attended with such success, that he not only recovered his health, but also perceived other useful qualities in the liquor, such as relieving the head-ach, enlivening the spirits, and preventing drowsiness, without prejudice to the constitution. This last quality he resolved to turn to the advantage

of his profession; he took it himself, and recommended it to the dervises, or Mahometan monks, to enable them to pass the night in prayer, and other exercises of religion, with greater zeal and attention. The example and authority of the mufti gave reputation to coffee. Its use was soon adopted by men of letters, and persons belonging to the law; and these were followed by such tradesmen and artizans as were under the necessity of working at night, and people who were obliged to travel after sunset. The custom gradually became general in Aden, and it was not only drunk at night by those who were desirous of keeping awake, but also in the day, for its other agreeable qualities. The people, adds Schehabeddin, found themselves so well by drinking coffee, that they entirely left off the use of an infusion of a herb called, in their language, *Cat*, which is conjectured to have been tea*.

From Aden, the use of coffee passed, by degrees, to many neighbouring towns, and soon reached Mecca, where it was introduced by the dervises for the purposes of religion. The inhabitants at length grew so fond of this liquor, as to drink it publicly in coffee-houses, where they assembled in crowds, to pass the time agreeably, playing at chess and other games, and diverting themselves likewise with singing, dancing, and music, contrary to the manners of the rigid Mahometans, which, in the sequel, proved the occasion of some disturbances. The custom soon extended to many other towns of Arabia, and particularly to Medina, and then to Grand Cairo, in Egypt, where the dervises of the province of Yemen, who lived in a district by themselves, drank coffee in the nights which they intended to spend in devotion. They kept it in a large red earthen vessel, and received it respectfully from the hand of their superior, who poured it out for them himself. He was soon imitated by many devout and studious people of Cairo, where coffee became as common a drink as in the cities of Arabia. At length, however, the rigid Mahometans began to disapprove the use of this beverage, as occasioning frequent disorders, and, in its effects, too nearly resembling wine, the drinking of which is prohibited by their religion. Government was, therefore, obliged to interfere, and at times to restrain its use; but it had become so universal a favourite, that it was afterwards found necessary to take off all restraint.

Coffee continued its progress through Syria; it was received at Damascus and Aleppo without opposition; and, in 1554, about one hundred years after its introduction by the Mufti of Aden, became known to the inhabitants of Constantinople. Here two coffee-houses, fitted up in an elegant manner, were opened, and soon frequented by men of learning and talents, who resorted thither to amuse themselves with a game at chess or draughts, or to make acquaintance, and pass their time agreeably at a small expence. Their example was followed

* Our etymological correspondent will, doubtless, be able to throw some light on this subject, and to inform us whether the familiar appellation of *Cat-lap* may not be derived from this Arabic term.

by people of all professions, and even by the officers of the seraglio, the pachas, and persons of the highest rank about the court. When, however, these houses seemed to be most firmly established, the Imans, or clergy, complained that the mosques were deserted, while the coffee-houses were full of company. The dervises and the religious orders murmured, and the preachers declaimed against them, asserting that it was a less sin to go to a tavern, than to one of these places of resort. After much altercation, the devotees united their interests, to obtain a formal condemnation of coffee; and for that purpose, determined to present a petition to the mufti, in which they advanced, that roasted coffee was a kind of coal, and that whatever had any relation to coal, was forbidden by law. The mufti, without entering much into the question, gave such a decision as they wished, and pronounced the drinking of coffee to be contrary to the law of Mahomet.

From so high an authority as the mufti there was no appeal. All the coffee-houses were immediately shut, and the officers of the police received orders to prevent its being drunk. The habit, however, had become so strong, and the use of it so generally agreeable, that the people continued, notwithstanding all prohibitions, to drink it in their own houses. The officers of government, seeing that they could not suppress the use of it, allowed it to be sold on payment of a tax, and to be drunk, provided it was not done openly, but in particular places, with the doors shut. Under colour of this permission, coffee-houses were, by degrees, re-established; and a new mufti, less scrupulous and more enlightened than his predecessor, having publicly declared that coffee had no analogy to coal, and that the infusion of it was not contrary to the law of Mahomet, their number became even greater than before. After this declaration, the religious orders, the preachers, the lawyers, and even the mufti himself, drank coffee; and their example was universally followed by the court and city. The Grand Viziers having obtained a special authority over the houses in which this beverage was allowed to be sold publicly, availed themselves of this opportunity of raising a considerable tax on the licences granted for this purpose, obliging each master of a coffee-house to pay a sequin per day, and limiting the price to an asper a dish. An asper is a very small silver coin, of the value of something more than an English halfpenny, and as two hundred and forty-three aspers go to a sequin, the total consumption must have been prodigious.

During the war waged in the 17th century, by the Turks, with the Venetian republic, when the Ottoman affairs were in a critical situation, the Grand Vizier Kupruli, father of the two famous brothers of the same name, who afterwards succeeded him, hearing of the freedom with which political matters were discussed in the coffee-houses, visited them *incognito*, and observed grave, sensible persons discoursing seriously on the affairs of the empire, censuring the government, and deciding, with confidence, on the most important concerns. He had before been in the taverns, where he met with none but gay

young fellows, mostly soldiers, diverting themselves with singing, or talking over their feats of gallantry, or warlike achievements. Of these he took no farther notice, but, with a disinterestedness hereditary in his family, he resolved to suppress all the coffee-houses, regardless of the loss of the very considerable revenue which he himself derived from them. Notwithstanding the shutting up of these places of public resort, the consumption of coffee increased, for it was now carried about the streets in large copper vessels, with fire under them; but in all the towns of the empire, except Constantinople, and even in the smallest villages, the coffee-houses continued open as before. In the metropolis, there was not a family, of whatever class or religion, by which this beverage was not drunk, at least twice a day; and by many people it was taken oftener, for it became a custom to offer it to all visitors, and was reckoned an incivility to refuse it; so that many people would drink not fewer than twenty dishes a day, and that without any inconvenience. M. Galland, whose residence at Constantinople gave him an opportunity of gaining accurate information on the subject, computed that as much money is expended there by private families in the article of coffee, as in wine at Paris. He also relates, that the refusal to supply a wife with coffee, is reckoned among the legal causes of a divorce; and that it is as common in Turkey, to be asked for money to drink coffee, as in Europe for money to drink your health in wine or beer.

It was not till the commencement of the latter half of the seventeenth century, that the use of coffee passed to the western parts of Europe, though it is probable that the Venetians, from their proximity, and their great trade to the Levant, were acquainted with it some years earlier; for Pietro della Valle, a native of Venice, in a letter from Constantinople, written in 1615, tells his friend, that, upon his return, he should bring with him some coffee, which he believed was a thing unknown in his country. The first person who introduced the practice of drinking coffee into England, is said to have been a Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, who returned from his travels in the Levant in 1652; though it is said to have been frequently used, before that time, by the celebrated Dr. Hervey. So much is certain, that Pasqua Rossee, a Greek servant, brought home by Mr. Edwards, was the first who sold coffee in London, and set up a house for this purpose, in George-yard, Lombard-street; or, according to Houghton, a shed in the church-yard of St. Michael's, Cornhill, "which," says he, "is now (1702) a scrivener's brave house." Pasqua not being a freeman, the ale-sellers petitioned the lord mayor against him; on which, Alderman Hodges, whose daughter Mr. Edwards had married, joined his coachman, Bowman, who was free, with Pasqua, as his partner; but the Greek being obliged to quit the country, Bowman, by the profits of his trade, and a contribution of one thousand sixpences, turned the shed into a house. The first mention of coffee in our statute books, was in 1660. The ill-judged proclamation of Charles II. against coffee-houses, in 1675, which charg-

ed them with being seminaries of sedition, is thought to have contributed much to establish them; for Ray affirms, that, in 1688, London might rival Grand Cairo in the number of these houses, and that they were to be found not only in the capital, but in every town of note in England.

In France, coffee was very little, if at all known, before Thevenot, the celebrated traveller, on his return from the East, in 1657, brought some with him to Paris; but till 1669, the use of it was confined to himself and some of his friends. In the last-mentioned year, it was effectually introduced by the Turkish ambassador to the French court; elegant and spacious coffee-houses were soon afterwards opened, and, in a short time, their number increased to three hundred in the metropolis alone.

Though various authors of the 17th century described the tree and the berry from which this new beverage was produced, yet Ray, the celebrated naturalist, seems to have been the first who, in his *History of Plants*, which appeared in 1690, publicly suggested the attempt to share with the Arabs, the prodigious advantages arising from the cultivation of this tree. That writer supposes that the Arabs destroyed the vegetable quality of the seeds, in order to confine among themselves the great wealth brought to them from the whole world for this commodity; he observes, that the part of Arabia which produced the coffee, might justly be styled the most happy, and that it was almost incredible how many millions of bushels were thence exported into Turkey, Barbary, and Europe; adding, that he wondered the neighbouring nations did not contrive to bring away some of the sound seeds, or living plants, in order to share the benefit of so lucrative a traffic.

The same idea had, about this time, struck others with equal force; for we find that Nicholas Witsen, burgomaster of Amsterdam, and governor of the Dutch East India Company, had, by letter, often requested the governor of Batavia to procure from Mocha, some berries of the coffee-tree, to be sown at Batavia; which having accordingly done, and thus, about 1690, raised many plants from seeds, he sent one over to Governor Witsen, who immediately presented it to the garden of Amsterdam, of which he was the founder and supporter. It there bore fruit, which, in a short time, produced, from the seeds, many young plants, from which the East Indies, and most of the gardens in Europe, were furnished. It appears, that so early as 1696, the coffee-tree was cultivated at Fulham, by Bishop Compton. In 1714, the magistrates of Amsterdam, in order to pay a particular compliment to Louis XIV. presented him with an elegant plant of this rare tree, carefully packed up to go by water, and defended from the weather by a curious machine covered with glass. The plant was about five feet high, in full foliage, and with fruit both ripe and green, and was sent to the garden at Marly, under the care of Jussieu, the king's professor of botany.

The Dutch colony of Surinam first began to cultivate coffee in 1718; and, in 1722, the French governor of Cayenne contrived, by an artifice, to bring away a plant

from Surinam, which, in 1725, had produced many thousands. The inhabitants of the Isle of Bourbon having, in 1718, obtained some coffee-plants from Arabia, cultivated them with such care, that, in a few years, the island began to afford the French East India Company a very important article of trade. The French perceiving that this acquisition might be of great advantage to their other colonies, conveyed some of the plants to Martinico, whence, in all probability, they were introduced into the other West India islands, both French and English; for, in 1732, it was cultivated in Jamaica, and an act passed to encourage its growth in that island; and thus was laid the foundation of a most extensive and beneficial trade to the European settlements in the West Indies.

(To be continued.)

Pl. 22.—EXPLANATION OF THE METEOROLOGICAL CHART

Of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, for the Year 1811.

By THOMAS HANSON, Esq.

In the third volume of the *Repository* will be found, a description of a triennial chart of the atmospherical pressure and temperature, which is applicable to the plate that accompanies these observations, except the curves formed from the extremes; in these I have thought proper to adopt a different arrangement. Instead of terminating the monthly curves of the extremes at the right-hand line, the perpendicular spaces, which were formerly observed to represent divisions of time, are further divided into as many imaginary lines as there are days in the months; so that the particular periods of each month, at which the extremes of pressure and temperature occurred, are here expressed: for instance, if the extremes of temperature were required for the month of April, the maximum will be seen to have taken place on the 23d of the month, or about two-thirds from the left to the right perpendicular line; and the minimum for the same period on the 8th, or nearly one-third from left to right. These extremes, as represented by the curves, and as relate to the dates, may be thought not sufficiently correct; if so, the meteorologist is referred to the monthly tables, which have been regularly inserted in this work. There are no variations made in the mean curves from those represented in former charts.

The orange-coloured curves, which accompany mine, are the monthly mean results of the atmospherical pressure and temperature, deduced from observations conducted at Stratford, Essex, by Mr. John Gibson: the five coloured dots point out the same gentleman's most notable extremes. As I have not had the pleasure of receiving a direct communication from Mr. G. relative to his monthly and annual results of the past year, and as I have gathered the results which have just been adverted to from the *Repository*, I trust they will be found correct; if not, I shall be glad if he will have the goodness to communicate, through your very

Meteorological Diagrams
Of the Preſsure and Temperature in the Year 1811, exhibiting the Monthly Means & Extremes, deduced from diurnal Observations, made at Manchester by

Thos. Hanson.

Mean Annual Preſsure 29.620 _ Max. 30.80, Min. 28.08, Range 2.72
Mean Annual Temperature 49°.30, Max. 83.° Min. 16.° Range 67.°

... R. ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY of ARTS &c Pub April 1 1812, at 101 Strand London.

interesting miscellany, what alterations or observations he may suggest. It would, no doubt, prove very interesting to the lovers of this department, if Mr. G. would draw up his annual results in a tabular form, with observations on the year, and let them accompany mine; as there might then be drawn a pretty fair comparison of meteorological events between Manchester and London.

The annual mean pressure of the atmosphere is nearly the same as the last and four preceding years: the maximum was on the 29th of March, accompanied with a high temperature for the season, a brilliant and dry atmosphere, and a gentle south wind; the minimum was on the 26th of October, having lost two inches and two tenths of mercury, in the course of a week; much rain fell about this time—the month was decidedly cloudy and temperate, the maximum temperature being as high as 68, and the minimum never lower than 38°. Besides the minimum annual pressure, the low state of twenty-eight inches and one tenth occurred on the 31st of January, which was immediately preceded and accompanied with a hurricane from the east, a low temperature, and occasional showers of hail and snow; but which were soon converted into a general thaw, as the wind veered to the west, and which blew a heavy gale. The greatest variation of the barometer in twenty-four hours, is one inch and four tenths, which was on the 16th of February; there were no indications observable of such a change, as the changes prior were rather desultory: the temperature, however, about this time, arrived at its monthly maximum, and the wind changed from west to east. The annual range is two inches and nearly eight tenths.

The mean annual barometrical pressure of London, for the same period, is 29.60 inches; the maximum was on the 26th of November, and the minimum on the 27th of October; the range of these extremes, is 1.67 inch, being nearly an inch less than the range for Manchester.

The annual mean temperature is 49°, being a little more than one degree higher than the mean of 1810: the maximum was on the 28th of June, accompanied with a gentle south wind and brilliant weather; the minimum was on the 30th of December, which occurred after very great atmospherical commotions—a thaw succeeded in less than twenty-four hours. The low temperature of 19° occurred the day before the barometer arrived at an extreme depression, which was on the 30th of December. The mean temperature of the six summer months, is 56°.16, and for winter, 42°.44. The greatest variation in twenty-four hours, is 27°, which was on the 16th and 17th of June, and the 9th of September; a high state of pressure and a gentle south wind prevailed during the variation in June; and the same in September, but with more brilliant weather. The annual variation is 67°.

Mr. Gibson's mean annual temperature is 51°.92, which makes two degrees and a half higher than my annual mean; indeed, there is a remarkable coincidence between Kirwan's calculation and our actual results, for he fixes the mean annual temperature for the latitude

of 52, at 51°.1, and for the latitude of 54, at 49°.2. Mr. G. observed the highest temperature on the 8th of June and the 3d of August, and the lowest on the 29th of January, the difference of these extremes being 74°. The mean for the six summer months, is 59°.86, and for winter, 43°.97.

Table of the Results of Rain, Evaporation, Barometer, Wind, &c.

1811.	*Rain.*		*Evap.*	*Barometer.*		*Wind.*											
	Inches.	*Wet Days*	*Inches.*	*Spaces described in Inches.*	*Numb. of Changes.*	*North.*	*N. E.*	*East.*	*S. E.*	*South.*	*S. W.*	*West.*	*N. W.*	*Variable.*	*Calm.*	*Brisk.*	*Boist.*
January	2.205	9	.536	10.35	17	4	2	5	3	4	0	6	0	7	2	6	4
February	2.730	5	1.110	14.40	20	0	0	5	2	11	5	4	0	1	0	8	2
March	2.985	5	2.385	9.00	14	0	0	2	1	19	3	4	1	1	0	2	4
April	1.715	9	3.150	7.60	16	0	0	5	7	10	1	5	0	2	0	8	1
May	5,075	13	3.850	8.80	19	0	0	2	12	11	4	0	0	2	0	5	2
June	2.210	7	4.855	6.70	16	0	0	1	3	15	6	3	0	2	0	1	3
July	2.705	5	4.435	5.05	15	3	1	0	2	12	10	2	0	0	1	0	1
August	3.475	8	3.335	6.90	15	0	0	0	1	10	14	4	2	0	0	1	2
Sept.	2.960	5	3.310	5.20	12	1	1	3	8	13	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
October	3.955	14	2.470	8.60	17	0	0	1	10	11	3	5	0	1	0	1	1
Nov.	4.585	11	.345	7.00	15	9	0	0	0	0	1	8	9	3	0	1	1
Dec.	4.775	12	——	14.90	19	8	3	1	1	1	7	3	2	5	0	2	5
Total	39.375	103	39.780	104.50	195	25	7	25	50	117	56	44	14	26	5	35	26

The annual rain, hail, and snow is equal to thirty-nine inches and nearly four-tenths in depth. The greatest quantity of rain in one month fell in May, and the least in April: upon the whole, the rain has been pretty equally distributed throughout the year: for the quantities in November and December are nearly equal to that in May; next to these are March, August, September, and October. It has been asserted (and indeed I have observed it in some of the former years), that when there is little rain in March there will be a deal in September; for instance, in the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, the mean depth of rain for March is little under half an inch, but the mean for September is upwards of four inches; so that the rain for the months of March for these three years bears a proportion to that of September as one to nine: but the rain for March, 1810, is about three inches, and that of September not two, and in the corresponding months of the present year the fall is nearly equal; so that no general conclusions can possibly be drawn between the two periods.

The total number of wet days, or those denominated cloudy and rainy, is one hundred and three: the greatest number occurred in May, October, December, and November; and the least in February, March, July, and September.

The annual quantity of water raised by evaporation from a surface of water exposed to the action of the sun's rays and the winds, with the exception of December, is nearly thirty inches; the quantity noted in the table for November must be too little, and which is attributed to some undiscovered defect in the funnel: if this was rectified, and the real evaporation of December added, the annual account would be nearly equal to that of the last year.

The mercurial column has traversed a space of one hundred and four inches, or nearly three yards: the greatest spaces described were in February and December, and the least in July and September. Number of changes one hundred and ninety-five; the greatest number occurred in February, May, and December, and the smallest in Sept.

The south, south-west, south-east, and west winds have been the prevailing ones this year. Out of the annual number of observations, two hundred and sixty-seven were observed to blow from the above points. The most brisk and boisterous winds were in February, March, April, May, and Dec. and the least in July and September.

SAGACITY OF A RUSSIAN TERRIER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I TRANSMIT you the following facts relative to the sagacity of one of the canine species, which have lately come to my knowledge, and seem worthy of being preserved.

About five years ago, the captain of a Russian vessel lying in Dublin harbour, frequented the Roscius Tavern, in Fownes'-street, accompanied by a dog of the terrier kind, which he had brought over with him. Being most unexpectedly compelled to sail, the dog was left behind; and having diligently explored all the quays, even to the Pigeon-House, he returned to the Roscius, where he met Mr. Cornellys, the veteran comic actor, who received him with much humanity, and still continues to supply his wants. Although very infirm, and nearly blind from old age, and we may safely add, grief, the creature still makes occasional visits to the quays, the docks, and Ringsend, and was a well-known passenger in the ferry-boats that used to ply at the latter place, before the erection of the wooden bridges. —The boatmen being acquainted with his story, admitted him free; and it was truly affecting to behold his eager enquiries (as we may almost admit the term) after his beloved master. In this affectionate search, he carefully examines all those places where it is supposed his master had occasionally stopped; and it is no less remarkable than true, that he appears to distinguish the foreign vessels—always going on board, and minutely inspecting them, particularly those from Denmark or Sweden, while he uniformly passes by our own, or those from Britain. The gratitude of the canine species is so frequently recorded, that we should not mention this amiable trait, as conspicuous in our present subject, did we not think that it deserves particular notice. Sensible of the obligations he owes Mr. Cornellys, he never meets him but what he offers his paw for a friendly shake, and if it was not accepted, would neither eat nor drink, fearful that his benefactor might be displeased with him. When he goes to the Roscius, and does not see Mr. Cornellys, he proceeds to the Shakspeare, in Cope-street, where he waits his coming; and at both those houses he is a frequent visitor. He is allowed, by the best judges, to be of a most valuable breed, and to have been a remarkably fine dog in the early part of his life. Your's, S. T.

DUBLIN, March 10.

ON COMMERCE.

No. XX.

PROCEEDING southward, we next arrive at the Canaries, the most easterly of which is about 50 leagues distant from Cape Non, in Africa; they are twelve in number, but only seven of them of any consequence, of which the principal is called the Grand Canary; the other six are named Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Fortaventura, and Lancuola. The soil of these islands, Ferro excepted, is very fertile; they produce wines of the richest nature, of which the Canary and Palm sack may be taken as specimens; they are also fruitful in the produce of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Sugar is likewise cultivated here. Of the wines exported from hence, on an average, about 16,000 tons go to England, and about as many to Holland. There are other nations also who export them, but not in any quantity to be compared with the two countries above-mentioned. The other commodities exported from these islands are, barley, honey, wax, goat skins, pitch, several sorts of fresh, dry, and preserved fruits, fowls, Canary birds, and large and small cattle, which the ships trading here purchase for their refreshment. The English trade more immediately with Teneriffe than any of the other islands: their arrival is looked for here from the time of the vintage until the April succeeding. The commodities they bring being mostly stuffs and other articles of their own manufacture, this trade is for its extent very lucrative. They consist of cloths, camblets, bays, the greater part black, with some green, white and black anacosts, blue everlastings, lamperilles of all colours, stockings both of worsted and silk, hats; linens, coarser ones, from Scotland; flax threads of all numbers and sizes; several articles of household furniture, such as bureaus, chairs, tables, drawers, and other cabinet work; harness for horses and mules; tin, hardware, pipe clay, haberdashery of all kinds, leather, silk stuffs, ribbons, wheat, barley, herrings both smoked and pickled, salted beef, pork, butter, cheese, candles, &c. &c. The principal returns to England are made in wines. Our trade, formerly, to these islands was far more extensive than at present, on account of the Spanish register ships receiving part of their freight at the Canaries, under cover of which the English merchants traded considerably with the Spanish West Indies, and for that purpose kept their warehouses in these islands well stocked with all articles necessary for that trade, both British and foreign. The French have not, nor indeed ever had, much commerce with the Canaries, as they were not in want of their wines, and there is nothing else here to make up their return cargo. These islands yield the Spanish monarchy a considerable revenue: they have, or rather had, some tolerable fortifications to protect them from insult; but, in general, their roadsteads and harbours are not good for large ships; the best are those of Teneriffe.

MERCATOR & Co.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOVELTIES.

No. I.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

HAVING lately busied myself in looking for the derivation or origin of certain words, titles, &c. &c. in the English language, I was not a little surprised to find, that to make a lexicon was merely to make a book; and it is agreed, I believe, that this is a book-making age. Dr. Johnson, who passed for a scholar and a wit in his time, designated, in the first manuscript of his ponderous dictionary, a lexicographer to be "an harmless drudge." We should have thought his employers, the booksellers, who by the way were all North Britons, would have known better than to expose that truth. The dictionary was printed—the book sold—the publishers grew rich; but lexicographers grow old as well as other men, and Dr. Johnson, at length, paid the debt which all must pay—in short, he died; and now his dictionary is referred to as the grand code of authorities in all points of etymological and orthographical disputation. Thus it might have continued, had I not determined to give the world my thoughts upon the same subjects. It it difficult, if not impossible, to wage successful war against the prejudices, the pedantry, and the pride of learning; but I am not overawed by the opinions of those who strut in academic distinction—I bow not to the dogmas of public institutions; I have long considered them as little better than nurseries for idleness, or as monopolies of those degrees which are bestowed upon pedants, to puff up ignorance with sounding titles, and make the public gape with wonder at all those who have sucked in vain at the dry-drawn nipples of their *alma mater.*

I send you a few specimens of my derivations and remarks, which you are at liberty to print in your *Repository*; and I leave it to the good sense of your unprejudiced readers to judge between Dr. Johnson, or any other doctor,

And your most humble Servant,

JOHN DILWORTH.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Though a monkish tradition first gives this title to Edward of Caernarvon (Edward II.), in or about the year 1285, many years prior to the union of Dauphiné to France, we have discovered that it was upon the assumption of the title of *Dauphin (Anglice* DOLPHIN) by the heir-apparent to the French crown, that the English, resolving not to be outdone in titular magnificence, bestowed on their heir-apparent the title of PRINCE OF W(H)ALES.

CHANCELLOR. On looking into old books, we find a variety of opinions respecting the derivation of this word. One authority, which we deem no mean one, affirms, that when the glorious uncertainty of the law became proverbial, its highest officer was styled *Lord High* CHANCE SELLER. Others

again there are, who, because the unfortunates that get into his court find it so difficult to make their way out, assure us that he was called the CHAIN SELLER. On the other hand, the learned Dr. Quizem, in his *Etymologia Idiomatica Britanniarum*, insists, that because the vexatious delays and expences of this court sent so many to their graves, its chief officer was called the CHANCEL-ER, from that part of the church where the body rests previous to interment.

Among these contending opinions, we leave the reader to decide, and allow him most liberally, as we think, any time limited by the average duration of causes in the court alluded to.

MAYOR. Formerly *major*, the chief magistrate in a town—so called, because a *minor* is never elected to the civic chair.

WAKE. A term originating in Ireland, and synonimous with a *fair*, or *merry-making;* these meetings being so notorious for drinking, rioting, and fighting for love, that none in the neighbourhood, however strongly inclined, could sleep. Hence they were called *wakes*.

MAIL-COACH. These flying vehicles for the protection of life and property, being drawn by runaway, half-broken blood-horses, with the terrific appearance of guard and coachman armed with blunderbusses and pistols, were long established before any female would venture to travel in them; from which circumstance, they were termed *male*, now corrupted into *mail*, coaches.

DOCTOR. A nick-name given to medical men, from their *docking; i. e.* cutting off so many in the course of their practice.

MERIT. Envy has ever been the attendant on success, and is always ready with a sneer, to pronounce any happy effort of talents or ability, a *mere hit*.

SQUALLS. Gusts of wind. We are indebted to lady-passengers on ship-board for this term. Their expressions of terror in stormy weather, always an annoyance to mariners, occasions them to say, Oh! d—n it, here comes another *squall*, with reference to the coming scream, rather than to the approaching gale or gust.

PAN. There is a curious circumstance in the history of this heathen god of shepherds, not included by Ovid in his book of *Metamorphoses*, namely,

that after pursuing the nymph Syrinx, among the rushes and waters of Ladon, he came out a *dripping-pan*.

WAGGON. This etymology was given us by a wag, who derives it from *wagging on* at the rate of fifty miles in three days and as many nights, provided the roads are not heavy: notwithstanding which, certain proprietors of these grave vehicles, have the modesty to advertise them as *flying waggons*.

ARMY, A corruption of *Ah me!* an engine of ambition, the woful effects of which, from the first that appeared in the time of Chederlaomer, on the plain of Hebron, down to the present day, have caused fatherless children and childless fathers, widows and mothers, sisters and brothers, to bedew their pillows with tears, and often sigh, *Ah me!*

MENDICANT. Away fellow! miscreant! wretch! Is it not shocking to be pestered with such a host of beggars?—Beadle, put him in the stocks—send him to gaol! Why do you not go to work, sirrah?—Alas! your honour, work I can get none, to go to gaol I am very loth, and *mend I cant*.

LITERARY MEN, Were formerly called *Litter hairy men*, from the miserable *litter* and confusion of their garrets, and their squalid, *hairy*, unshaved visages.

TAYLORS, Famed of old for their loquacity (Shakspeare's *Blacksmith* rested on his anvil, while his iron cooled, as he listened to a taylor's news), were, on account of this prating propensity, originally called *tale-bearers*, or, by way of abbreviation, *talers*.

NEWGATE, The principal prison in London. Its name originated in a quaint remark upon young offenders, who, at their entrance, when annoyed by the miserable incumbrance of fetters, are observed to walk about with a *new gait*.

A name whimsically given to a wild beast, which, instead of being *bare*, is, perhaps, the most thickly and comfortably clad of all quadrupeds.

s, Properly a *Gall us*, a machine with a collar that sadly *galls* or frets poor thieves.

M Is thus defined by Bailey:—"The dignity of a peer annexed to a great fee." Of late years, we believe, it has been customary to take a great fee from the peer.

PALLAS, The goddess of wisdom, who presides over the arts, the greatest student in the celestial band, who, by her sedentary habits and deep thinking, exhibited the marks of it in her pallid looks, from which she received the appellation of the *pale lass*.

CARCASE. The numberless miseries, troubles, vexations, and cares that pursue wretched man, both in mind and body, caused this animal to be denominated a *care-case*, easily changed, by the dropping of an *e*, into *carcase*.

SOLICITORS. These gentlemen, who lord it over the rest of mankind, have the gratification of peeping into the affairs of every man possessing house or land, and, by their thriving trade, arising from the glorious uncertainty of the law, convert a petty office into a petty chancery, keeping their clients on the tenter-hooks of suspense. Hence they were, long ago, termed *solace-haters*, ingeniously modernized into *solicitors*.

OFFICER. The abominable rudeness of military men to the female sex, brought this term into use; for, whenever they were met by women, even if they only looked at them, the cry was, *O fie, sir!* Thus we see terms of reproach converted into titles of honour.

APOTHECARIES, Being an inferior branch of the profession of physic, were accustomed to carry their own drugs. Hence the supercilious observation, *A pot he carries*, became in time the distinctive appellation of this class of medical practitioners.

FAST-DAY, Whimsically so called, because those who keep it neither eat, drink, nor sleep, but watch and pray. We leave it to the candour of all those who have so kept a fast to say, whether they did not think it the *slowest* day in the calendar.

PENSIONER. Dr. Johnson, in his explanation of this word, has been most unjustly severe, and his own pensi[on] so honourably bestowed is the best refutati[on of] it. We shall scarcely be accused of van[ity if we] take credit to ourselves for superior sa[gacity on] this point. The term seems to us to ha[ve origi]nated from this circumstance: it was u[sual when] persons who had long served the state b[y sitting] at a desk, became superannuated, to set[tle an an]nuity upon them for the remainder [of their] lives; when, finding the comforts of e

threw aside the pen: hence such were denominated *pen-shunners*.

BACON, Swine's flesh. In Ireland, the hog being first killed, and then cured with salt, is commonly hung up in a chimney, where it is left to *bake on* till wanted for use.

PHLEBOTOMY, Bloodletting, a term originating in the severity of certain schoolmasters. In old books we find the first syllable written *flea*.

BOARDS of Works, of Green Cloth, of General Officers, &c. &c. so called from the *wooden* heads of which they are so frequently composed.

MOUNTEBANK. Before the profits of itinerant quacks enabled them to sport a rostrum or stage, they were obliged to resort to humbler shifts when they harangued the gaping crowd, and hence received the name of *mount a bank*. *(To be continued.)*

PLATE 24.—ACCOUNT OF THE INTENDED SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

THE projectors of this undertaking have published their prospectus, containing a statement of their early views of the subject, the course of enquiry and research they have pursued, to the ascertainment of the sound practicability of their object, and exhibit the complete organization of the plan they propose for the edifice, in a slight view of its geometrical elevation and upper plan. From the former, and from the communications of those of our friends who are subscribers to the undertaking, we give our readers the following account of it.

The elevation published being necessarily a sort of working drawing, [illegible] therefore, in our opinion, not cal-[illegible]ted to give the general observer [illegible]uate idea of its merits and [illegible] We have, from this plan [illegible]n, produced a perspec-[illegible] will appear from an [illegible]int of sight when completed, the surrounding scenery being drawn from the spot.

The situation of this bridge is about midway between those of London and Blackfriars, stretching over that part of the river which the most fortunate concurring circumstances seem to have destined for the purpose, the stream at that spot being one third narrower than at Blackfriars—an evident advantage as to the expence of the bridge. The buildings to be taken down on the Surry side, in order to make room for a suitable street, are ruinous, and therefore easy of purchase; while on the London shore, Queen-street, leading to the very heart of the city, already forms an open and direct line of communication.

J. Rennie, Esq. a civil engineer of will known merit, was consulted as to the design; and the result of that gentleman's opinion was, the

adoption of the present judicious and magnificent structure. The view explains the general construction, which is of three distinct arches, of cast iron; the center one of 240 feet span, the side ones each of 210 feet; and the piers and abutments of stone, in a style to correspond properly with the rest of the building.

The engineer's estimate amounts to £287,000, including an allowance for incidents and contingencies; and an act of parliament has been obtained for the incorporation of the subscribers, to enable them to raise the required funds by transferable shares of £100 each. Fourteen directors are appointed by the act, to carry the undertaking into full execution.

That such a bridge will form a grand and ornamental feature in the metropolis, will, we presume, be sufficiently evident, from a glance at the view given in our plate. The calculations of the projectors as to its use and convenience to the public, and thence that it must, as a necessary consequence, produce a revenue equal to a liberal profit to their subscribers, appear to be well founded on the following circumstances:—The vast increase of trade and population on the Surry side of the river—the constant communications held with the city by the numerous inhabitants of the villages contiguous to Southwark—the circuitous route by Blackfriars Bridge for some of these, and by London Bridge for others, and the frequent delays and accidents arising from the crouded state of the avenues to London Bridge.

They consider that as the erection of the Strand and Vauxhall Bridges will naturally increase the metropolitan population of Surry, their tolls will thence also derive benefit when those bridges shall be completed: and again, that whenever the present ruinous structure of London Bridge shall either be rebuilt, or undergo the necessary repairs and alterations, the whole population must, of necessity, use the Southwark Bridge; and that thus, by such a vast increase of toll, the expence of their building may probably be defrayed at a very early period.

In the progress of the bill in parliament, a most curious and important fact appears to have been stated, of a more serious nature than we should have conceived could have arisen out of the subject.—It was decidedly shown, that the present state of London Bridge, and the effects of its singular construction, are such, that it must shortly either undergo a great alteration, or be entirely rebuilt; and the distressing truth was proved, that *from twenty to thirty of our fellow-creatures are drowned in the course of each year*, in the cataracts of the middle arch; besides an annual loss of property, on the same spot, to the amount of near £40,000!

Had this no other bearing, than as to the proposed Southwark Bridge, in the probability of London Bridge being closed at no very distant period, its importance would be considerable to those concerned in the new structure; but to " general observer, to the frie humanity, *this constant r human life*, arising f causes, and in the met most opulent and e

ple of the age, must excite the most painful interest and surprise. But we may, with some confidence, turn from the scene, to the projects of the present day (viewing them generally), and receive the pleasing and solid assurance of our own senses, that, however slow the progress of science and improvement amongst us may sometimes appear, its progress is marked, from time to time, with so much distinctness, as to admit no question of its certainty.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

Mr. Ackermann has bought six beautiful plates of vignettes, engraved by Mr. H. D. Thielcke, from designs by her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, and dedicated by permission to her Majesty. The subjects are, *The Father's Return*, *Faith and Charity*, *Pleasures of Childhood*, *Affection and Pleasure*, *The Warrior's Tale*, and *Resting after Travelling*. Were not the exquisite taste and talents of the accomplished royal artist so universally known, we might expatiate on the spirit, taste, and feeling that pervade these truly chaste and classic compositions, which forcibly remind us of an anecdote related concerning Peter the Great of Russia.—Being with his empress in one of the sea-ports of his dominions, he observed an English vessel coming into the harbour, and in vain making signals for a pilot. The monarch, at length, resolved to undertake the office himself, and putting on a suitable dress, hastened on board. Having steered the vessel in safety into the port, he received from the captain a Cheshire cheese as his recompence. With his cheese under his arm, he returned to the empress. "Hey-day!" said she, "what have you got there?"—"You see, Kate," replied the great man, throwing on the table the price of his labour, "that we should not starve, if I were not an emperor."

The Scripture Atlas, or a Series of Maps to illustrate the Old and New Testament, drawn from the best authorities, ancient and modern, by eminent artists, is just ready for publication.

A novel, entitled *Arrivals from India*, from the pen of Mrs. Mosse, better known in the literary world as Henrietta Rouviere, is in the press.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published, translated from the Latin, *The Doctrine of New Jerusalem respecting the Lord*. This work contains a full elucidation of the hitherto obscure and contradictory doctrine of the Trinity; and its conclusions are wholly deduced from the general tenor and particular expressions of the sacred Scriptures.

Mr. Faulkner, of Chelsea, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one volume royal octavo and demy quarto, to be dedicated by permission to the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of London, *The History, Topography, and Antiquities of Fulham*, including the hamlet of Hammersmith, to be interspersed with biographical anecdotes of illustrious and eminent persons, who have resided in Fulham during

the three last centuries, and embellished with various engravings of the churches, ancient monuments and inscriptions, specimens of painted glass windows, the bishop's palace, and other ancient or interesting buildings.

In the press, *Sermons* on various subjects, and *Letters* to a Young Clergyman, during his residence at the University, by the Rev. Alphonsus Gunn, late Curate of St. Mary Somerset's, &c. To which is prefixed, a short Sketch of his Life, by the Rev. Isaac Saunders, A. M. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and Lecturer of St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe, and St. Anne's, Blackfriars.

A second edition of *The Christian System Unfolded*, containing Essays on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity, by the Rev. Thos. Robinson, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary, Leicester, in three volumes octavo, will soon appear.

The same gentleman has nearly ready for publication, *Essays on the Prophecies*, in one volume octavo.

The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, has in the press, *A Concordance to the Holy Scriptures*, of the Old and New Testament. It is printed in quarto size, intended to bind with the Commentaries of Gill, Henry, Brown, Scott, Patrick, and Lowth, and others, also all editions of the Bible, in demy or royal quarto.

Mr. Beaumont is engaged in a translation of *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, particularly adapted for young people, all the exceptionable passages being carefully omitted, in one volume octavo, illustrated with eight engravings.

Mr. Macpherson, author of the Annals of Commerce, has nearly ready for publication, the *History of the European Commerce with India*, with a review of the arguments for and against the management of it by a chartered company, an appendix of authentic accounts, and a map appropriated to the work.

In the press, *The Prompter*, comprising a chronological list of English plays, founded on the Theatrical Remembrancer, and the continuation by Baker, and brought to the close of 1811, with considerable additions relative to the early drama. Many original notices are also added to the *Notitia Dramatica.*

The *Plays* of James Shirley, now first collected, with occasional notes, and a critical and biographical memoir of the author, will speedily appear in six octavo volumes.

Mr. Goodacre, of Standard-hill academy, near Nottingham, has in the press, an *Impartial Review of the New System of Education*, generally ascribed to Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. He is also preparing for the press, *Outlines of an Economical Plan for the Education of the Poor*, on rational and solid principles.

A splendid engraving of the *Death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt*, was undertaken by the late very ingenious Mr. Legat, from a picture painted for the purpose by Mr. Stothard, in which are introduced all the principal officers who were engaged in that memorable campaign. Mr. Legat had worked constantly upon this plate for about three years, and though he was to have reaped all the advantage of his laborious exertions (the plate being

his own property), yet the idea of pecuniary remuneration was to him but a secondary object; for his incessant application and continued efforts to render this work of art at least equal to those of the immortal Woollet, so completely destroyed his health, that he fell a sacrifice to his exertions just as he was drawing to a close of those labours, which, with just reason, he expected would immortalize him, and shed a lustre on the art of engraving in this country. This plate, we understand, has been lying by for several years, on account of one of Mr. Legat's executors being abroad, but who has lately returned, and it has been purchased by Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-Mall, who is having it completed, and intends bringing it out very shortly. This plate is exactly the same size, and from the circumstances attending it, must be of course a proper companion, either to the Death of Nelson now publishing by Messrs. Boydell, or that by Mr. West.

Speedily will be published, the whole proceedings in the case lately decided by the Court of King's Bench, between the Rev. Dr. Povah and the Lord Bishop of London, from authentic documents, and under the inspection of Dr. Povah and his friends.

Shortly will be published, in three volumes super royal octavo, *Tales of the East*, collated with the original or early translations, and now first arranged in one uniform edition, by Henry Weber, Esq. These volumes will contain upwards of one thousand stories, and comprise, besides original translations and reprints of scarce and little known Eastern romances, the whole of the Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Mogul, Tartarian, and Chinese Tales published, which, from their merit, are entitled to find a place in the collection.

A Tour in Search of the Picturesque, by the Rev. Dr. Syntax, which originally appeared in the Poetical Magazine, and which, as mentioned in our last number, is reprinting in a separate volume, with considerable additions and improvements, in thirty chapters, embellished with the same number of humorous engravings, will be ready for delivery on the 1st of May next; and we have no doubt, that even those who are already acquainted with the eccentric tourist will hail with pleasure an *old friend*, although with a *new face*.

An erroneous idea having gone abroad, that the *History of Westminster Abbey and its Monuments* would be extended to near one hundred numbers, R. Ackermann feels it his duty to assure his subscribers, that the work will positively not exceed the twenty numbers proposed; and that any extra matter, either in prints or letter-press, beyond that quantity, will be given gratis.

Mr. Bullock's catalogue (considerably enlarged) of the London Museum of Natural History, removing to the new building in Piccadilly, will be published in a few weeks.

Ten large pictures have lately been ordered for the decoration of St. Denis at Paris. The subjects are to be taken from the history of that church, from its foundation by King Dagobert, to its restoration by *Napoleon the Great!* The first picture is to represent Dagobert inspect-

ing in person the building of the first portal of the church. The second picture is to be the dedication of this structure by Charlemagne, who caused the greater part of it to be built. The third is St. Louis receiving the *oriflamme* [sacred standard] at his departure for the Crusade in 1147. Philip the Bold carrying on his shoulder the corpse of his father St. Louis, which he had brought from the Holy Land to St. Denis, will be the subject of the fourth picture. Before the revolution there were standing by the road side, seven crosses, placed at distances, which marked the places where Philip rested, while carrying religiously on his shoulders the remains of the Royal Saint. The other pictures will represent, 1. The obsequies of Dagobert, the first of the French monarchs who was interred at St. Denis. 2. Peter the Venerable bringing the corpse of Abelard to St. Denis, and committing it in charge to the abbot Suger. 3. Charles V. visiting the church of St. Denis. 4. The Emperor Napoleon inspecting the plans for the restoration and embellishment of this church. 5. The reintegration of the statues and funeral monuments of the kings, &c. which had been destroyed during the early part of the revolution. The best French painters will be employed on these imperial works.

M. Itard, physician to the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, at Paris, has preformed an operation on a youth named Dietz, aged 15 years, who was deprived of the enjoyment of hearing and of speech. The mode was by perforation of the ears. The first part of the operation was performed on the 2d of last July; the first injections were made four days afterwards; they began to pass by the mouth on the 12th. Young Dietz, who before had been insensible to the report of a cannon, gave towards the end of the month signs of emotion, arising from virtigo, and dulness in his head. A few days afterwards he was capable of hearing speech. At this acquisition he could not restrain his joy; his eyes brightened, and he seemed to have obtained a new source of delight. Several words were pronounced as lessons to him: these he repeated with tolerable facility. It was necessary to habituate him gradually to his new powers, lest too strong and too numerous sensations should have done so much harm as mild and gentle impressions might do good. This fact was demonstrated, when a musical instrument was first played before him, he was observed to tremble, to turn pale, and was ready to faint, in a moment; but quickly he experienced all the transports arising from a pleasure the intensity of which caused his cheeks to glow, his eyes to sparkle, his pulse to rise, his respiration to quicken; and, in short, which produced upon him a species of intoxication and delirium.

An Italian journal mentions, that in July last, the skeleton of a man, ten feet three inches high, was dug up in the valley of Mazara, in Sicily. Human skeletons, of gigantic size, have heretofore been found in the same spot.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE ROBIN ADAIRS.

THE revival of the old ballad of "Robin Adair" (now the rage in the musical world), is due to Mr.

Braham. His unparalleled vocal powers have given new interest to an air which, of itself, possessed the merit of beautiful simplicity. No wonder, then, if the success of the song has roused the industry of a number of composers to run, as it were, a race, who should furnish the most popular production founded on this elegant theme. Not only the song itself has been harmonized by several hands, but it has received a variety of dressings, in the shape of allegretto, rondo, variations, &c. This sudden and cotemporary rivalship has furnished us with an interesting opportunity of comparing the style and merit of the different competitors for public favour, with almost as great a degree of nicety, as we would judge of a number of paintings done by several masters, on a prize subject. We have received, already, a host of *Robin Adairs*, but the labour of some of the candidates we shall pass over in silence (to them profitable), and confine our present notice to the following, beginning with the song itself.

Robin Adair, a simple Irish Ballad, sung with unbounded applause, by Mr. Braham, at the Lyceum Theatre; arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte (also may be had, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, Harp, and Flute), by J. Mazzinghi. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The introductory symphony is appropriately deduced from the air itself, and the latter supported by an opposite harpeggio'd accompaniment through the several chords of the bass, so as to sustain the simple melody with considerable effect. But, besides the original text, new words (which are stated to be the property of the publishers, Messrs. Goulding and Co.) have been added to this edition, with the music (treble and bass), in its most simple garb. This new text appears to us, as fine a specimen of poetical simplicity as any we are acquainted with. The diction, in our opinion, is full of nature and innocence, and tallies admirably with the melody, which derives its interest precisely from the same merits.

Robin Adair, with an Introductory Movement, arranged for the Piano-Forte (from the new Edition, as sung by Mr. Braham, with enthusiastic applause), and dedicated to Miss Georgiana Harvey, by P. Antony Corri. Pr. 2s. 6d.

Under Mr. Corri's adoption, it would have been singular not to have seen in Robin, the impression of the father's elegance, gentleness, and chaste correctness. For our part, speaking without figure, we have been charmed with this composition—every page has furnished us with a source of delight; the introduction, especially towards the conclusion, is beautiful; the theme (in C major) is harmonized in a natural and tasteful manner, and the superstructure raised with infinite judgment and skill, through a variety of analogous keys. We were particularly pleased with the fifth page in F, the able transition into D, and the subsequent modulations in G. *(p. 6.)* In the 8th page, we observe an excellent portion in A minor, neatly verged into A major *(l. 3)*; and the last page, besides its interesting passages, and the appropriate re-introduction of the subject, exhibits, in the elegant

cadenced conclusion, another distinguished specimen of the author's classic conception.

Introduction and Air of Robin Adair, arranged for the Piano-Forte, by W. Ling. Pr. 2s.

Although we are not unacquainted with Mr. L.'s abilities as a performer, the present publication, if we are not mistaken, is the first composition of his that has been offered by us to the notice of our readers. A slight perusal, however, is sufficient to prove that it is not a first essay in composition. Mr. L. appears to have studied the best models, and to have acquired a considerable experience and familiarity in regard to the principles and rules of composition. To say that there is nothing crude or antiquated in his Robin Adair, would be giving it but negative praise, far short of what it deserves. Indeed, be it said without offence, that, but for the mention of the author, we should have conceived it the production of a foreign composer of no mean abilities. It is with heart-felt pleasure we have observed the progress of musical taste and science, even during the short period of our critical labour. The strides, indeed, have been gigantic, and there is every reason to hope, that, ere long, the works of English masters will be sought after on the Continent, with the same degree of interest as the productions of German and Italian composers have hitherto been received in England.

To return from this short digression to the work before us, we have to state, that the introduction in B b major, is pathetic and scientific, especially the latter part, which, through the several keys of C minor and G minor, verges into the highly original conclusion in *D major*, not to omit the merit of a good bass. Here our Robin appears in B major, under a well harmonized melody; in the 5th page, we find a variety of commendable modulations preparatory to a new exhibition of the subject in the key of F (*p.* 6.), where we observe some bars of well contrived bass. The 7th and 8th pages represent the theme in its original key, variegated by a number of fanciful accessary embellishments, until a sustained bass, revolving in semiquavers on the chord of B, leads gradually, and with considerable effect, to an appropriate conclusion.

Robin Adair, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, Harp, and Flute, composed, and inscribed to the Right Hon. Countess Conyngham, by J. Mazzinghi. Pr. 5s.—Single, 3s.

In this representation of Robin Adair, we find as little to blame, as there is room for excessive praise. The turns and variations under which the melody is successively exhibited, are of a trifling, common-place cast, without any touch of originality or scientific arrangement. In the harp part, we meet with scarcely any passage, but what is a literal copy of the piano-forte evolutions, and those are not of an interest to excite a wish for repetition. The greater part of *pp.* 8 and 9, is occupied by a constant reiteration of harpeggios over the common chords of C and F, alternately assigned to the piano-forte or harp parts. If we were to make an exception in favour of any of the variations, it would be the one in which the bass goes through the

melody, assisted by repletory passages from the right hand (*p.* 4). As we have seen far superior compositions from the pen of this experienced author, we can only account for the triviality of the present publication, by supposing it a performance hastily put together, to be in time with the rage and demand of the day.

National Melodies, consisting of the most admired Airs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, arranged as Rondos, or with Variations, for the Piano-Forte, and an Introductory Movement, composed by the most eminent Authors. Nos. IV. and V. Price 2s. 6d. each.

The subject of No. IV. (" *Corn Riggs*,") is treated by Mr. Dance with considerable ability. A neat and appropriate introductory largo precedes the allegretto, first exhibited in three, afterwards *(p. 3.)* in four sharps. In *p.* 4, we observe a set of good modulations, and the fifth page attracts our attention, by an able preparation for the re-introduction of the original theme. The minor in A *(p. 6.)*, is creditable, and well relieved by a variety of brilliant flights in the key of C; from which the author once more returns to his minor subject, and afterwards, by means of an elegant transition, drops into his original key and theme *(p. 8, l. 1.)* In the same page *(ll. 5 and 6)* we observe, with approbation, a few bars of the motivo, responsively arranged, lead to the conclusion of the movement.

Storace's "*Little Taffline*," forms the basis of No. V. the arrangement and superstructure of which are the production of Mr. Griffin. A brief, but elaborate largo, in which the spirit of the air is slightly touched upon, serves as a prelude, terminating in a tasteful cadence. In the air itself (G major), we discover numerous traces of the care and skill which Mr. G. has bestowed both on the harmonic management, and the diversification of the turns and passages. He travels smoothly through the range of allied keys, now tarrying in D, in G minor, B b, F, &c. all *secundum artem;* at other times throwing additional fullness into his harmony, by assigning double parts to each staff, by crossing the hands with adequate effect, or by occasionally introducing judicious discords. We may add, that the spirit of the artless *naïveté* of the air is maintained in every part of the performance, so as to produce an interesting whole, which cannot fail to please, when treated by a competent performer.

"*God save the King*," *with eight Variations, including a Grand March, with a Violin or Flute, and Violoncello Accompaniment, ad libitum, most dutifully inscribed, by her Majesty's gracious permission, to the Queen*, by J. Mugnié. Pr. 5s.

Were this composition of a common-place description, its date would exclude it from our present catalogue. As it is, we have to apologize to the author, as well as to our readers, for noticing thus late, a work which is eminently deserving to be known to every lover of sterling harmony. Hackneyed as British loyalty has rendered the present subject, Mr. M.'s skill has infused into it the combined charms of transcendent originality and sci-

ence, with regard to harmonic arrangement. The first three lines of the very theme itself, at once "*début*" a consummate master in counterpoint; and here alone, perhaps, the display of chromatic harmony was somewhat premature, since, in our opinion, not only the melody, but also the accompaniment of the theme, ought, at the outset, to be given in their simplicity. Be that as it may, we beg to premise our utter inability, under our prescribed limits, to follow the author through the endless variety of ingenious and scientific ideas, which his fertile genius has scattered through every line of this publication.—Every one of his variations possesses distinct and great merits; yet, among the variety of excellence, our admiration has particularly been rivetted on the 4th variation in G minor, as exhibiting a store of profound science, not often our lot to animadvert upon. In the 5th variation, we observe, likewise, the skill with which the left hand alone is made to represent both melody and accompaniment, while the right is employed in ornamental touches. The capital running bass assigned to the 6th next arrests our attention. In the 7th, the theme is ingeniously converted into a polacca movement; and the 8th exhibits it in the shape of a spirited march, judiciously employed to conduct the whole to a brilliant conclusion. We cannot dismiss Mr. Mugnié's "God save the King," without once more expressing the high opinion it has conveyed to us of his first-rate talents as a composer, and a wish to have it frequently in our power to increase the interest of our periodical critique by a notice of equally commendable works from his able pen.

The Soldier's Dream, a Song, the Words by T. Campbell, Esq. composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by Abraham Taylor (Iron Acton, near Bristol), *a Youth in humble Life, 13 Years of Age, self-taught; published, by Subscription, for his Benefit.* Price 2s. for single Copies—for half-a-dozen, 1s. 6d. each.

We have no hesitation to say, that, considering the age of the composer, and, much more, the entire want of musical instruction of any kind, the specimen of his abilities now before us holds out the fairest prospects of future eminence, provided the hidden germs of his genius be brought to maturity by the tuition of a good master. Not that there is any thing extraordinary, or above common-place, in the plain melody and harmony of "The Soldier's Dream;" yet, to see even thus much from a self-taught lad, appears sufficiently surprising. Not to dispirit such efforts, we shall abstain from entering into a regular criticism of the air before us, the laudable end of which was, to raise a fund for the lad's future instruction and maintenance. That object once attained, he will do well to leave composition, until he be master of the elements of harmony and of practical music.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Wm. Hawkins, by P. A. Kreusser. Op. 25. Pr. 4s.

This sonata (in D major) has but two movements, an allegro, and an allegretto theme, with variations.

Both possess great merits. Mr. K.'s style is chaste, unsophisticated by any extravagancies, either in execution or harmony; yet, in its proper place, a thorough knowledge of discords and of counterpoint is eminently conspicuous. There is an evenness of thought, a regularity, and connected flow of ideas, which command our unqualified approbation; and, with these advantages, another great merit is happily combined, viz. a degree of practical facility, which renders the present sonata a fit subject for the study and improvement of pupils of moderate ability. Their ear and hand will be formed at the same time. After this general commendation of the work before us, we forbear entering upon a detailed notice of individual parts: to the fine modulations, however, of the second part of the allegro, and the beautifully chromatic ideas in the minor variation, *p.* 10, we cannot resist calling our readers' attention, as vouchers for the truth of our praise.

Lochgyle, a Glee, for three Voices, composed by J. Mazzinghi. Pr. 2s. 6d.

Although the first half of this glee, is rather plain, and similar in construction, melody, and harmony, to what we have met with in other compositions of this description, the whole, nevertheless, is calculated to afford a pleasing entertainment to incipient singers. In the latter part of "Lochgyle," however, we discover some passages of a higher order, and of more skilful contrivance. Of this description, are the two first lines of *p.* 5, especially the transition at "*through storm and shade.*" In the 6th page, we observe some creditable bass passages; and the 7th, altogether, deserves the greatest share of our commendation. Some of its turns have put us strongly in mind of Mozart's "*mi lagnero tacendo;*" and the expression of the words, "*and he was left,*" (line 2) resembles a similar turn in one of Haydn's canzonets.

"*Never shall I disavow that Kindness,*" *a favourite Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte and Flute Accompaniment, composed* by W. A. Mozart. Pr. 1s. 6d.

Of the theme alone we can admit Mozart to be the author. It is from the finale of his opera *L'Enlevement du Serail.* The variations unquestionably proceed from another hand. Not only do we not know of a single instance of Mozart's composing variations to airs of his own, but the style of the present set likewise is not Mozart's. In saying thus much, we by no means intend to depreciate the merit of the labour of the present anonymous composer; on the contrary, we think the variations very prettily set, and replete with fanciful turns, displaying a considerable degree of inventive fertility combined with good musical taste. The flute accompaniment is neat, and well adapted to the character of that instrument.

The celebrated Grand March and quick Step (in all its parts) as performed by the Band of the Fourth Regiment of Warwickshire Local Militia, composed, and also adapted for the Piano-Forte, by Mr. Mathew Payne. jun. Organist of Coventry. Op. VI. Pr. 5s.

The subject of the first movement (the march) is imposing, and the skilful allotment of the part to

the wind instruments cannot but produce a striking and pleasing impression. To the triplet passages, however, in both the first and second parts, we feel considerable objection; they are not only common-place, but, in our opinion, productive of an effect of trifling littleness, hurtful to the general merit of the composition. We are pleased with the lively motivo of the second movement, an allegretto in triple time; the different turns elicited from it are conceived in a spirit analogous thereto, and joined to each other in a regular and well-linked succession. The interlocutory bars of the bugles are likewise judiciously placed, and the trio appended to it is agreeable. It would have been still more so had it been set in a key different from the preceding part, to which, moreover, it appears to us to bear rather too strong a resemblance, especially in its outset.

The Maid of the Village, a popular Ballad, composed by W. T. Parke. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The music of the "Maid of the Village" exhibits a fluent combination of easy and pleasing ideas, supported by an appropriate and independent accompaniment. While there is no ostentatious display of abstruse and eccentric harmony, the whole composition leaves an impression of pastoral innocence, which will attract the applause of by far the most numerous class of the musical public, at the same time that it presents nothing objectionable to the more fastidious ear of the *conoscenti.*

"Poor Jasper," a Mad-Song, from Mrs. Robinson's Poems, sung by Mrs. Dickons, at the Nobility's Concerts, the Music by S. Webbe, Jun. Pr. 2s.

Of all Mr. W.'s compositions, this certainly is the most eccentric and original we know of. But ought a mad-song to be otherwise? The seven verses of which the text consists, are every one in score, altho' there are but two different melodies, four stanzas bearing the same minor, and three others, alternately interpolated, the same major tune. This arrangement certainly imparts some degree of variety, yet, as the major parts (for as much as they are such) contain but a slight inflection of the minor motivo (the difference being more that of the harmony), there appears to us, throughout, rather too much of monotonous sameness. In our opinion, the affecting melancholy of the poetry, would have afforded a fine scope for an interesting out-and-out score, interspersed with recitativo, aria, &c. in the manner of a cantata; and our author's talents, such as they are displayed in the publication before us, would have done ample justice to a plan of that kind. On this composition, we would advise no singer to venture, that is not well versed in the chromatic scale, *Procul abeste profani!* Unless he be firm, he will make poor work of "Poor Jasper." Some of the intervals, especially the terminating ones, will prove a *saltum mortale* for him. But, in the hands of a thorough musician, due honour will be paid to the profound science displayed in the fine transitions and discords which burst upon us at every step, and which proclaim the mastery of the author.

A sixth Concerto, for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments,

composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Frances George Smyth, by J. B. Cramer. Op. 51. Pr. 8s. 6d.

Concertos may be looked upon as a species of historical record of the degree of perfection at which the execution and knowledge of the instrument had arrived at the time of publication, and their effect in forwarding the general skill of the student, is evident. Beyond the concession of these advantages, however, our predilection extends but a little way. As we admire, without being absolutely gratified, the daring feats of horsemanship at Astley's, which we, on no account, prefer to the sober equitation of an elegant rider: so would we at all times hear with superior delight an excellent quartett, or any piece in which every instrument contributes an equitable share towards the general harmony and effect of the composition, than follow the laboured and tedious eccentricities of a concerto, such as we generally have found them to be, unharmonical rhapsodies. With this prepossession against the description of music under our present consideration, we claim some credit for impartiality, when we own, that the above general remarks do not apply to this concerto of Mr. Cramer's. It is not more a voucher of the skill of the author's fingers than it is of his head, of his talents and science as a composer. A more elaborate and scientific performance it would be difficult to point out; from beginning to end it is replete with innumerable beauties of harmony, many original and bold contrapuntal conceptions, interspersed with smooth and melodious dolces, and relieved by brilliant bursts of the *tutti's*. We have heard it played to advantage, and have before us our memorandum of the individual beauties, which we intended to submit to the notice of our readers, had our room permitted. But this being not the case, with a volume of twenty-five pages, like this, we are confident, that the universal knowledge of Mr. Cramer's genius and abilities will supersede the necessity of the proposed detail in this instance, and that we shall find credit, if we declare it as our opinion, that we know none of Mr. C.'s productions to which we could yield a preference.

Appendix to the Fifth Edition of Clementi's Introduction to the Art of Playing the Piano-Forte, containing Preludes, Exercises, National Airs, and Variations, with other pleasing and instructive Pieces, calculated for the greatest Improvement of the Student, the whole arranged and fingered by the Editor, M. Clementi. Pr. £1 1s.

No single individual has, perhaps, contributed so much towards the state of perfection of piano-forte playing, at present observable in this country, as the veteran author of the present publication; and of all his numerous and excellent works, none has so much accelerated that degree of perfection as his celebrated Introduction to the Art of Playing the Piano-Forte. To those, therefore, who are familiar with that inestimable performance of our author—and what British piano-forte player is ignorant of the merits of that classic work, which is known to all civilized Europe?—the present appendix thereto will prove a welcome addition. It con-

sists of one hundred and thirty-four distinct pieces, fingered throughout, partly selected from a variety of the best masters, such as Handel, Corelli, the Bach's, Haydn, Mozart, Dussek, Pleyel, &c. &c. and partly original from the pen of Mr. Clementi himself. Of the latter description are a great number of preludes, and scale exercises for all possible keys. Although the pieces are not progressively arranged, the student will nevertheless find some calculated for every stage of executive proficiency, and by allotting a certain portion for successive practice, he will soon find himself master of a system of fingering which must form the foundation of a rapid advance in the knowledge of the instrument. The application and right use of the thumb in particular (one half of the whole mystery of fingering) we observe every where strenuously indicated. Considering the bulk of the work (135 close pages), and the labour it must have cost the author, we think the price of one guinea by no means unreasonable.

The portrait of Mr. J. Woelfl, painted by Pyne and engraved by Meyer, has recently been published by the proprietor of the *Repository*, in discharge of a promise held out to the subscribers of the *Harmonic Budget*, a work entirely from the pen of that eminent composer. To those, as well as the purchasers of the whole work, it is delivered gratis; and as, from a personal acquaintance with the original, we are able to pronounce the copy a most striking likeness, independently of its beautiful execution as a work of art, it cannot but prove a most acceptable acquisition to every one acquainted with the genius and the talents of Mr. W. both as a composer and a performer on the piano-forte.

Plate 23.—VIEW OF THE MONUMENT.

It is a common observation respecting the public structures of the British metropolis, that their situations are most injudicious, and that from this circumstance there is no point from which a good general view of them can be obtained. To none of them perhaps does this remark apply with greater justice than to the Monument, the site of which is unfavourable, not only for the reason just alluded to, but because it is liable to be almost incessantly shaken by the heavy laden carriages that pass within a dozen feet of the base of this column. Another defect incident to the outline of a pillar is, the difficulty of repair, and the still greater difficulty of taking it down, whenever any fissure may render that measure necessary; and there are some who have not hesitated to assert, that concurring causes will, at no very distant period, require its adoption. On the propriety of a pillar for a monument, Malcolm, in his *Londinium Redivivum*, remarks, "In the first place, that which should meet the sight, and convey the cause of the erection, towers away above the stretch of the optic nerves, and gives that to the blank air intended for a mortal five feet and a half high. In the next place, the column is an imperfect monument;

the pedestal, shaft, and capital are mere supports or props to entablatures, and those to gradations of orders in this instance wanting. Besides, for such a pillar, what must be the building? But in saying thus much, I aim rather against a repetition of the absurdity than to censure Sir Christopher Wren."

The Monument stands on the east side of Fish-street-hill, on the site of the old church of St. Margaret, consumed by the dreadful fire of London in 1666, and was erected as a memorial of that catastrophe. We shall not here enter into any discussion respecting the causes of that conflagration, which, notwithstanding Pope's assertion, that,

London's column, pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies—

seems to have been charged, upon better grounds than merely popular clamour, to the account of the Roman Catholics. Neither shall we enquire into the probability of another opinion, which ascribes it to the policy of government, desirous of purging the metropolis of those thousands of narrow streets, lanes, and alleys, that were considered as hot-beds of contagion and nurseries of the plague, which, at intervals, was accustomed to ravage the city and kingdom; and had raged with extreme violence*, for the last time, just before this fire, which reduced London to ashes. Suffice it to observe here, that between the morning of the 2d of Sept. 1666, when this fire commenced, and the 6th, when it was extinguished, it consumed every thing between Leadenhall and the Temple, and between the Thames on the south and London Wall and Holborn on the north, a space comprehending 436 acres, 13,200 houses, and 89 parish churches, besides chapels. The legislature, deeply impressed with the importance of this event, decreed the erection of a splendid monument in commemoration of it, and committed the execution to Sir Christopher Wren. Accordingly the present structure was commenced in 1671, and finished in 1681, at an expence of £14,500.

The monument is a magnificent fluted column of the Doric order, built with Portland stone. Its height from the pavement is 202 feet; the diameter of the shaft is 15 feet; the ground plinth, or base of the pedestal, is 28 feet square. Over the capital is an iron balcony, encompassing a cone 32 feet high, which supports a blazing urn of gilt brass. Within is a large spiral staircase of black marble, containing 345 steps, each six inches thick, which is annually ascended by numbers of strangers. The view from the top would be magnificent were it not for the continual clouds of smoke, in which both the base and summit are enveloped.

The west side of the pedestal is covered by a vast alto-relievo by Gabriel Cibber, which Malcolm characterizes as a heavy and tasteless design, but indifferently executed, and now extremely black

* This disease is said to have proved still more destructive to the feline and canine, than to the human inhabitants of the metropolis; for an idea having got abroad, that the pestilence was propagated by the dogs and cats in their rambles from house to house, a mandate for their indiscriminate massacre was issued by the Lord Mayor, and upwards of two hundred thousand of those animals were sacrificed on the occasion.

with smoke. The first female figure represents *London* sitting in ruins, in a languishing posture, her head dejected, her hair dishevelled, and her hand lying carelessly on her sword. Behind is *Time*, gradually raising her up: at her side is a woman touching her with one hand, whilst a winged sceptre in the other directs her attention to the goddesses in the clouds; one with a cornucopia denoting *Plenty*, the other with a palm-branch, the emblem of *Peace*. At her feet is a bee-hive, shewing, that, by industry and application, the greatest misfortunes may be overcome. Behind *Time* are citizens exulting at his endeavours to restore her; and beneath, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as the supporter of the city arms, with his paw endeavours to preserve the same. Opposite to the city, on an elevated pavement, stands the king, in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; approaching her, he commands three of his attendants to descend to her relief. The first represents the *Sciences*, with a winged head, and circle of naked boys dancing upon it; and holding *Nature* in her hand, with her numerous breasts, ready to give assistance to all. The second is *Architecture*, with a plan in one hand, and a square and pair of compasses in the other; and the third is *Liberty*, waving a hat in the air, and shewing her joy at the pleasing prospect of the speedy recovery of the city. Behind the king stands his brother the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the rising city, and a sword in the other for her defence. The two figures behind are *Justice* and *Fortitude*, the former with a coronet and the latter with a reined lion; and under the pavement on which the king stands appears *Envy*, gnawing a heart, and incessantly emitting pestilential fumes from her mouth. On the plinth, the reconstruction of the city is represented by builders and labourers at work upon the houses. On the north, south, and east sides of the pedestal are inscriptions relating to the destruction occasioned by the fire, the regulations for rebuilding the city, and erecting the monument; and around it, in Latin, is that which has given so much offence, as charging the Papists with being the authors of the calamity. The words of this inscription were erased in the time of James II. but very deeply re-engraved in the reign of his successor. The translation of it is as follows:

"This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to their carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating the Protestant religion and old English liberty, and introducing Popery and slavery."

An inscription in the same spirit, but still more intemperate, formerly marked a house in Pudding-lane, erected on the site of that in which this fatal conflagration first commenced:—"Here, by the permission of Heaven, hell broke loose upon this Protestant city, from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papists, by the hand of their agent, Hubert, who confessed, and on the

ruins of this place declared the fact for which he was hanged, *viz*. that here began that dreadful fire which is described and perpetuated on the neighbouring pillar, erected anno 1681, in the mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Knight."

In September, 1732, this column was the theatre of two remarkable feats of dexterity and intrepidity. A sailor slid down a rope from the balcony to the Three Tuns Tavern in Gracechurch-street; but a still more extraordinary exploit was performed the following morning by a waterman's boy, who, having paid for ascending, and finding the stairs crowded, when he was about to return, let himself down by the rope which the sailor had used, and which hung perpendicularly from the gallery.

Besides those descents, the monument has witnessed the tragical ones of three unhappy suicides, who chose to end their lives by precipitating themselves from the balcony, which is 175 feet from the ground. The first of these was a weaver, who threw himself down on the 25th of June, 1750; he struck against the pedestal, and pitching on a post in Monument-yard, came to the ground dreadfully shattered. The second instance occurred in 1788, in the person of Thomas Craddock, a baker, of Shoreditch, who cleared both the pedestal and the iron-rails. The third, which must yet be fresh in the recollection of our readers, happened on the 18th of January, 1810, when Lyon Levi, a jeweller, in consequence of misfortunes in trade, adopted this method of self-destruction. He was observed to turn over twice or thrice in his fall, and striking upon the pedestal, was horribly shattered and disfigured.

It is well known, that some centuries since the heart of the city, as it is now technically called, was the residence of the first nobility in the kingdom. Thus, our renowned Black Prince inhabited a large stone house which stood nearly opposite to the spot now occupied by the Monument. In Stowe's time, it had been converted into an inn, and bore the sign of the Black Bell.

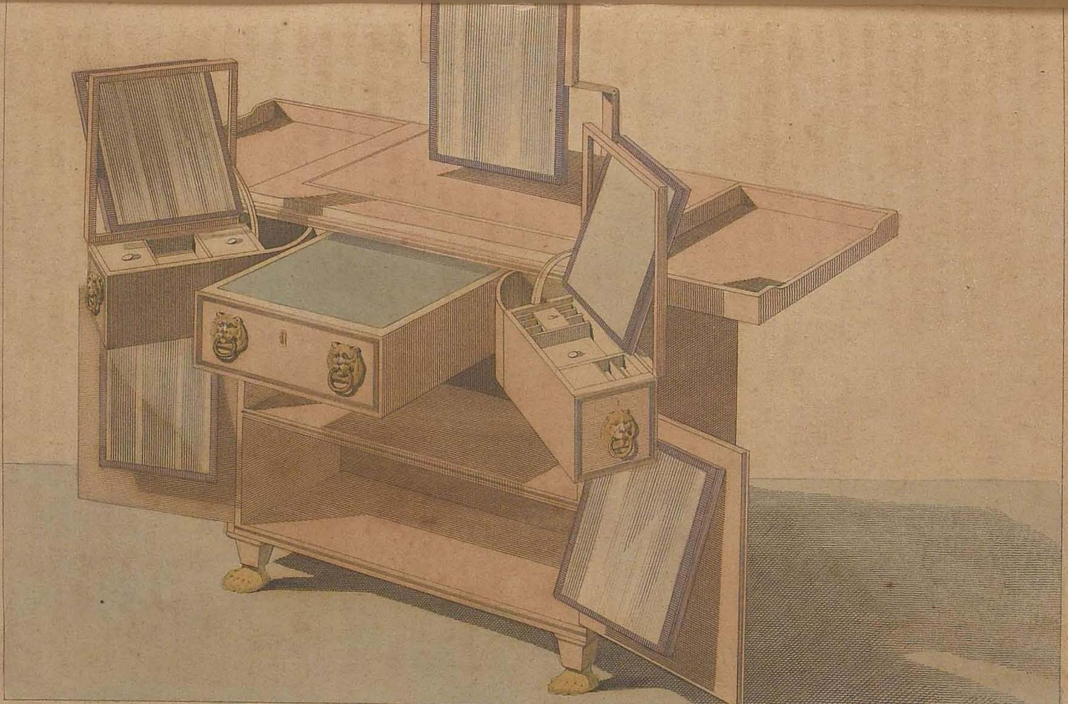
The church which appears in our view is that of St. Magnus the Martyr, situated at the northern extremity of London Bridge. The old church was consumed in the great conflagration, and after that calamity rebuilt for the consolidated parishes of St. Magnus and St. Margaret. The roof of the new church was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1760, and by its fall did considerable damage to the pews, altar-piece, &c.; but the organ was saved by its removal. Its steeple, if not magnificent, is at least handsome, though rather injured in effect by the apertures that pierce its base. These, however, were most judiciously contrived as passages by the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, who introduced them for the accommodation of posterity, while his contemporaries were content to use London Bridge encumbered with houses, which extended to the church, and concealed the arches, till they were removed in 1760. The projecting dial and clock were the gift of Sir Charles Duncomb, alderman and sheriff, who also presented the church with an organ by Jordan. The interior of the church is nearly a square, and has very recently been rebuilt.

Plate 25.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

The Ladies' toilette dressing-case, represented in our engraving, is the contrivance and workmanship of Messrs. Morgan and Sanders, whose ingenious labours in the production of interesting and ornamental furniture, we have so often the opportunity of submitting to the notice of our readers. The article represented in our engraving, exhibits, in a striking manner, the valuable combination of tasteful contrivance and arrangement, with excellent and beautiful workmanship. A dressing-case, with a folding opening lid or top, forms the body of the machine. At its front, and drawing out immediately from the under side of the top, is a sliding writing-drawer, or movable table, provided with the usual requisites; and on either side of this, a small drawer, provided also with the usual arrangement of divisions, &c. for the reception of the articles used at the toilette: a large mirror rises from the back of the case, directly in front of the person seated at the table, and may be adjusted at pleasure, as to its height, distance, or angle. To each of the side drawers is also affixed, by joints, a mirror, adjustible in the usual way, in its own frame, and by an ingenious contrivance of the drawer, movable also in the horizontal direction, enabling the lady herself to observe the profile, by reflection, in the front mirror, and the attendant to observe *the front face*, and the *opposite profile by reflection*, while herself is engaged on the *nearer profile*. The effect of the head, or whatever operation of the toilette is going on, may be judged of more quickly and accurately than is possible with the usual accommodation. On the inner sides of two folding doors, which inclose the lower part of the case, are suspended, on joints, two other mirrors, which are also adjustible in two directions, affording the same advantages with respect to the lower part of the figure.

We consider this the most appropriate place for introducing to the notice of our readers, a novel, elegant, and useful species of manufacture from the Coquilla Nut. R. Ackermann, having purchased a considerable quantity of this fruit, which the Portuguese call *Coquilla*, the Dutch *Coquiletta*, but which in *Gärtner's* work, *De Fructibus Plantarum*, bears the name of *Cocos Lapidea*, has converted the shell of it into a variety of highly ornamental articles, specimens of which may be seen at his Repository, No. 101, Strand.

This nut is of the same species as the cocoa nut, but without milk, and much smaller, and quite different in colour. From whence the Portuguese obtained it, is so little known, that even the botanical library of Sir Joseph Banks cannot ascertain the circumstance. The probable conjecture, however, is, that it is the produce of the Portuguese possessions in Africa. It is, in a great measure, unknown in this country, nor can it be otherwise, as it is near sixty years since the custom-house entries mention an importation of it. The Dutch appear to have monopolized these nuts, for the purpose of supplying the towns of Nuremberg and Augs-



A TOILETTE DRESSING CASE.

burg, where the finest turnery in Europe is generally known to have been produced.

The proprietor of these rare, curious, and beautiful materials, has no doubt that the skill of British workmen will enable him to rival the best works of Germany in this branch of manufacture. The uncommonly pleasing colour of the shell, the hardness and the native *mottle* which appears when it is highly polished, renders it capable of being employed, with the most agreeable effect, as it is susceptible of the most tasteful forms—on the *writing-table*, in wafer-boxes and seals, pounce, sand-boxes, &c.—on the *ladies' work-table*, in needle-cases and thimble-cases, cotton-boxes, pincushions, &c.—or on the *toilette* and *dressing-table*, in boxes for lip-salve, rouge, scented sponges, and every kind of pomade. In the form of egg-cups, the nuts will be found to decorate the *eating-table*. As bell-pulls, they are very elegant. It may be also added, that, as they appear to great advantage when worked up into beads, rosaries, and crosses, they will, doubtless, give a pleasing variety to personal decoration, when shaped into necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, and other trinkets. Little useful pocket articles, as nutmeg-graters, cases for smelling-bottles, and other similar portable conveniences; in short, whatever has been formed from ivory, may be produced from the shell of the *Coquilla*, whose beauty will not fail to attract, while the price of the article will satisfy the purchaser.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

SPANISH PENINSULA.

The intelligence received within the last month, from the different armies in that quarter, presents us with no one event of importance. The capture of Ciudad Rodrigo seems to have struck the French armies in the north with paralyzing stupor. "I have assembled," says Marmont, in his official dispatch of the 16th January, "sixty thousand men, with which I will march against the enemy. You may expect *happy and glorious events for the French arms!!!*"—These happy and glorious events are thus detailed in a report from the same general, of a few days later date:—"On the 16th, the English batteries opened their fire *at a great distance*, and, on the 19th, the place was taken by assault, and fell into the power of the enemy. *There is, in this event, something so incomprehensible, that I will not permit myself to make any observations on it.*"

Both the above reports have, with a liberality unparalleled in French politics, appeared on the same page of the *Moniteur*: we consider them as the greatest possible panegyric on the genius of Lord Wellington, and the bravery of British troops; and, as such, have considereed them worthy of a distinct notice in this place. The Spanish Cortes appear to have felt equally sensible of the value of the great Wellington's achievement: they have voted, by acclamation, their thanks to him, his officers, and troops; and conferred on him the rank of grandee of Spain of the

first class, for himself, his heirs, and successors, with the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo. From his own country, besides the recent elevation to an earldom, his lordship has to expect the further reward of an additional annuity of £2000 per annum.

Ciudad Rodrigo, being secured by temporary repair from a sudden *coup de main*, was delivered over to our allies, the Spaniards, and General Espana has been appointed governor of it. When Marmont had arrived in its vicinity, and heard the news of the "*incomprehensible event*," he did not think proper to try his fortune: the grand army he had collected, separated again in nearly the same directions from whence they had come; and he himself, with three divisions, returned to the Tagus, where our last accounts have left him: but it does not appear that Bonnet has re-entered the Asturias, whence he had been called to join Marmont in such haste as to meet with severe losses from the gallant troops under Porlier and other chiefs, who hung upon and harassed his columns in every direction.

Of the Galician army, we have no other tidings than that it is in the neighbourhood of Astorga "ready to act;" but so it has been this long while.

Lord Wellington's head-quarters have remained either at Gallegos or Freynada ever since; and from General Hill's army, likewise, we possess no accounts of any active operations. This interval of repose, however, we anticipate, will only be temporary, as it seems determined to lay immediate siege to Badajoz. The attack on the place will, it is said, be entrusted to Gen. Hill, aided by General Graham; the first and sixth divisions of our northern army have already been detached to join the former to that effect, and a considerable quantity of battering cannon has gone round to St. Ubes, to be thence forwarded to Elvas.

This siege, we imagine, will lead to important events. If Marmont draws towards the relief of the place, Lord Wellington, we trust, will make parallel demonstrations; if Soult comes from the south, Ballasteros will not be idle; and (if we may be allowed to judge from probabilities in that case) Cadiz will be freed from its long blockade. Speaking of the gallant Ballasteros, we have to state the vigour with which he continues to maintain his ground in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, in spite of one or two attempts of the enemy to cut him off. The Spanish government have nominated him Captain General of Andalusia; and we are sure it will not be his fault, if, when the favourable opportunity approaches, he does not extend the limits of his government to the frontiers of the province.

EAST OF SPAIN.

There are characters, however great in one acceptation of the term, of whom history seldom makes mention, without the recital of some trait of perfidy or atrocity. As we are not immediately speaking of the tyrant of the Continent, our readers, probably, will anticipate, that we are going to introduce Suchet to their notice. The 2d article of the capitulation of Valencia, says, "*No enquiry, with respect to the past, shall be made into the conduct of*

those who have taken an active part in the war of the revolution." How this stipulation has been observed by Suchet, will be found in the following paragraph of the French *official* intelligence from Spain:—"*Fifteen hundred infuriated monks have been arrested and sent to France*"—(few of the poor sufferers, we fear, will reach that exile).—"*The chiefs of the insurgents, who frequented the house of the English consul, as well as some assassins attached to that despicable being, have been executed in the public square, to the* GREAT SATISFACTION OF ALL THE GOOD INHABITANTS." It would be weakening the intended impression, nay, insulting to the hearts and understandings of our readers, to comment either on the faithless barbarity of this miscreant, or on the infamy with which his master publishes it to the world.—Such a boast, we confess, might be expected from the *butcher of Jaffa!*

Several places of minor importance, to the south of Valencia, such as Alcira, St. Phelipe, Gandia, and the strong fort of Denia, have surrendered to the army commanded by this monster. Their fall might have been foreseen, and hence, causes diminished regret; but the surrender of Peniscola is a severe loss to the Spanish cause, balanced by only one consoling reflection, the riddance from another traitor, Garcia Navarro, its governor. Peniscola, situated on an insulated rock in the sea, connected with the continent by an isthmus of thirty fathoms breadth, well fortified, and aided by five English vessels cruizing around it, was next to impregnable. Although near the frontiers of Catalonia and the high road, Suchet had, in his invasion of the province of Valencia, left it in his rear (then, perhaps, already assured of the treachery of the governor), detaching only a small force to keep it in observation. Towards the latter end of January, however, after the fall of Valencia, its siege was seriously commenced. On the 2d of February, a French officer was sent, under a flag of truce, into the place, with *certain* instructions, to which he brought an answer back, addressed to Suchet, by the governor and military junta of Peniscola. "The preamble of this letter," says Suchet, "was remarkable."—No doubt it was, for it sets out with stating—"*The governor and military junta of the fortress of Peniscola, persuaded, that* THEY *are true Spaniards, who, attaching themselves to King Joseph Napoleon, endeavour to render their unhappy country less unfortunate,*" &c. &c.—Enough of this treasonable nonsense; our readers may, of themselves, suppose that its immediate consequence was the surrender of the place by capitulation (4th February). As Navarro has promised Suchet to serve the usurper with enthusiasm, we hope he may obtain a command in one of the armies opposed to the true Spaniards, or their allies. Peniscola, God knows, is not the first Spanish town that was gained by treachery, but it is the first where the barefaced avowal of the treason leaves no doubt as to the fact.

The next operation of Suchet will be the siege of Alicant, in the neighbourhood of which some of his troops have already arrived. If, as it is stated, the English Colonel

Roche commands in that fortress, Alicant will not be an easy conquest, especially as 1000 British, embarked at Cadiz, have reached Carthagena, from whence they may, with ease, be conveyed to Alicant in 24 hours, should there be occasion for so doing.

In concluding the article of Spain, we shall only add, on the strength of a recent dispatch of Lord Wellington's, that the enterprizing spirit and the numbers of the Guerilla corps, are still increasing in every part of Spain. Even in the kingdom of Valencia, the inhabitants, driven to despair by the rapacity of the French Vandals, have formed themselves into patriotic bands, to the great annoyance of the enemy. The new regency at Cadiz continue to enjoy their popularity, owing to the vigorous and wise measures they are indefatigably employed in devising, for the better organization of what remains of the Spanish armies.

SICILY.

Referring to our last report, with regard to the energetic measures adopted since the arrival of Lord W. Bentinck in the above island, for crushing a most dangerous conspiracy, which had been brooding at Messina, we have now the satisfaction to announce a highly important revolution that has taken place in the government of that kingdom. King Ferdinand has, by a proclamation dated the 16th of January, resigned the reins of government into the hands of his son, the hereditary prince, Francis, under the title of Vicar-General and *Alter Ego*. The pretext assigned for this step, is the ill state of health of the king, which requires the country air. The influence of the queen, which had so long kept the island in a state of dissatisfaction and ferment, is at an end; the princes, whom her hatred had sent into exile, have been recalled; and Lord William Bentinck has been nominated captain-general of the Sicilian land and sea forces, with a seat in the council. His lordship is said to stand on the best terms with the new regent; so much so, that, among other oppressive taxes, the increased duties on British goods have already been taken off; and a British general now commands the garrison of Palermo, partly composed of our troops. This radical change in the councils of our ally, whether optional, or the result of our interference, was a measure of the most urgent necessity; for such was the rage of the population at large, at the measures of the queen's party, that the explosion of a general insurrection and a dreadful massacre would have been the immediate consequence of a continuation of the old and vicious system of government. To England, likewise, the recent revolution must prove of the utmost moment. Sicily is now secure from the machinations and threats of the enemy; and some part of the British or Sicilian forces may, probably, now, with safety, be employed either in the reduction of Corfu, or in co-operating with the Spaniards, in arresting the progress of the French on the eastern coast of the Peninsula; since it may now be in power to give to the Sicilian army the same advantages of effectiveness and discipline which the Portuguese troops have received at our hands.

RUSSIA—TURKEY-

Shut out from almost eve, art of the northern continent, and depending for our political intelligence on the irregular arrival of foreign newspapers, controuled by French bayonets, or on the speculative rhapsodies of a few merchants and clerks at Anholt and Heligoland, it is a task of no small difficulty, to select, from an endless variety of contradictory reports, any thing that bears the semblance of truth or consistency.

With respect to the war on the Danube, then, it appears that the successes of the Russians, although considerable, had been much overrated; and, that the peace, which had been reported as the result thereof, was nothing more than an armistice, which certainly led to a congress for negociations held at Bucharest. After several conferences, which gave to the Grand Vizier time to place Rudschuk in the best state of defence, and to put his army in the most effective state, the Turks declared that they would not yield an inch of territory, and, upon this declaration, put an end to the armistice. It is even said, that hostilities have recommenced on the 8th of February. No doubt, the instigation and influence of the French at Constantinople have had the greater share in warding off an amicable issue of the negociation, since, for reasons inexplicable to us, Mr. Liston, the gentleman who so many months ago had been nominated our ambassador at the Porte, has, to this day, remained in England, leaving our concerns at Constantinople, in this critical conjuncture, to be transacted by a *chargé-d'affaires*

The opportunity, probably, is gone by, when either by dint of persuasion, or of serious threats, a reconciliation might have been effected between the divan and Russia, so as to leave the strength of the latter power unembarrassed, and undiminished for entering the momentous struggle with France, which, by all accounts, she is on the very eve of having to support. French troops are in full march towards the Vistula, from every part of Germany; and cannon, as well as other warlike stores, are continually passing towards the North. Massena, Berthier, Davoust, and Oudinot, are named as the generals appointed to command an army of 200,000 men, under Bonaparte's immediate direction. We fear that the latter has, again, greatly the start of Alexander in his preparations, and that, with the Turkish war upon her hands, and a treasury exhausted by the silly adherence to what is called the continental system, Russia has to expect no ultimate good from a war commenced under such fearful odds and disadvantages. We tremble for the independence of the empire of the Czars, if, however, it be worth trembling for. The cause of Spain, indeed, may gain, by a northern war, a new respite; and we trust that, in such case, a vigorous effort on our part will take advantage of the favourable moment.

The politics of Sweden remain still involved in mystery. Even the forcible seizure of Pomerania, mentioned in our last, has not drawn forth any decisive declaration either for or against France. Such has been the consummate prudence of the crown-prince, Bernadotte, that

the politicians of Stockholm themselves are at a loss to divine his views. His conduct has been so guarded, that at this moment he might declare in favour of either Russia, France, or England, without incurring the reproach of inconsistency. Our own sentiments, however, still remain unaltered as to the bent of Bernadotte's inclinations. We are convinced he is not friendly disposed towards Bonaparte. A very short time, probably the interval between this and our next retrospect, will confirm or refute our opinion, and most likely develope the beginnings of a sixth coalition against the tyrant of the Continent. In corroboration of the idea we entertain of the relations between Sweden and France, we have to state, from official intelligence just received, that, on the arrival of the news of the invasion of Pomerania, and the suspension of the Swedish civil and military authorities in function there, Bernadotte dispatched a fleet of transports to Stralsund, under General Engelbrechten, in order to bring away the Swedish troops. On the general's arrival, however, he was not only not suffered to carry his orders into effect, but even refused any direct intercourse, verbal or in writing, with the French general Friant, who referred him to Davoust, at Hamburg; without, however, suffering him to proceed thither by land. The Swedish general, thus foiled in the execution of his errand, returned with his empty transports to Ystadt.

MUTINY AT ST. HELENA.

A most alarming mutiny, on the part of the company's troops stationed in the above island, broke ou ... eve. Their dissa ... arose from a reductio. in their allowance of spirits, which induced the mutineers to concert a plan for obtaining, what they termed, their rights by open force, for seizing the commissariat stores, and helping *themselves* to a *quantum sufficit* of grog. It had been their intention to rise in open rebellion one day later; but, in consequence of some misunderstanding, 300 or 400 made their appearance before the concerted time; they were vigorously attacked by the officers, assisted by the militia and some other troops not seduced, and completely routed. The governor took advantage of a rising ground, which completely commanded a valley where the mutineers had assembled. Finding themselves surrounded in so desperate a position, they proposed terms, which being instantly rejected, they were under the necessity of surrendering at discretion. Seven have been executed, twenty-five are in confinement, and a greater number have been sent to England.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

His Majesty's mental disorder has, we fear, now assumed a character of permanency. The bulletins will henceforth be issued only every month; and, unless any change take place in the symptoms, we shall not in future distress the hearts of our loyal readers by a notice of a calamity which has so long baffled the wisest efforts of the faculty.

The establishment of the Prince Regent's household has been filled up by a variety of appointments, to the exten ... legislative provi-

tives, friction, and afterwards by tonics.

This disease finely illustrates the connection which the brain has with every part of the body. The signs of palsy are well known. In that species of it called hemiplegia, the arm hangs useless by the side, the leg is dragged along with difficulty, the mouth is drawn aside, the eye is sometimes affected, and little sensation remains; the mental faculties are often impaired, and the whole is preceded by a fit which is apoplectic. The affection is the result of compression on the origin of the nerves, which interrupts the communication of the nervous power to the muscles, and thus renders them incapable of acting in the usual manner. Where the compression is complete, we have apoplexy, in which all the senses and voluntary motions are suspended. Where the compression is partial, one side of the body only is affected, and we have hemiplegia. The same effects are also produced by narcotics and certain poisons, which in some instances benumb, and in others totally destroy, the nervous power. Thus ardent spirits, opium, tobacco, laurel-water, stramonium, and other vegetable narcotics, taken into the stomach, immediately act on the nerves of that organ, and through them affect the brain itself. Wounds from poisoned arrows, the bites of venomous serpents, as the cobra de capello, prove fatal, from the effects of the poison being communicated to the brain by the nerves to which it was first applied. In these cases it is of great consequence to ascertain the cause of the insensibility of the patient; for, if it depends upon compression, produced by determination of blood to the head, free bleeding will often give speedy and effectual relief: if, from the application of narcotics, stimulants will sometimes relieve, where evacuants might prove injurious.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The dry weather through nearly the whole of last month has been favourable to the seasonable pursuits in agriculture. The frosty mornings have shattered the clods upon tenacious soils, and prepared them to receive the seed more kindly than was reasonably to be expected after such a mild winter. They have also tended to keep back the young sprouts of the brassica tribe, which were running fast to flower.

The young wheats retain a healthful colour, and have not run so much to flag as the open weather would lead us to expect. Large breadths of land, that were originally intended for barley, are preparing for spring wheat. Many pastures are breaking up for spring seed. The high price of corn has excited an extraordinary activity in every department in agriculture. Many commons are inclosing. The increasing population, and the growing impediments to our procuring corn from foreign countries, both clearly prove the immediate necessity of a general inclosure act.

The barley sowing has gone on kindly for the last three weeks: but the bean lands, from the tenacity of the soil, have worked indiffer-

ently; and in those districts where the seed is ploughed in, will, owing to the toughness of the furrow, require timely harrowing, to let the young plants out.

A considerable breadth of siddering peas has been got in, as the stock in hand runs short, owing to the high price of wheat.

All the soiling tribe are in a luxuriant growth, and promise an early and abundant spring feed.

The turnips are much run to top, and will render the Swede crop a valuable resource, if the weather in this month should be severe.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1 and 2. An elegant and unique pattern, resembling tambour work, for gentlemen's waistcoats, associating most pleasingly and happily with the puce or blue riding-coat. This truly spring-like and fashionable article is now in great request; and several members of the Whip Club have lately distinguished themselves by double-breasted waistcoats of this attractive article. It is furnished by Messrs. Maund and Co. wholesale and retail men's-mercers, Cornhill; a house most justly celebrated for taste and variety in stuffs and manufactures for ladies' habits, as well as gentlemen's attire.

We are sorry that we could not, in this number, introduce another very elegant and chaste pattern from the same respectable house; but, as it is calculated for either winter or summer, we shall give it in our next number.

No. 3. A cerulian blue imperial gauze, calculated for evening or dinner parties. Dresses of this article are usually constructed plain, and with little superficial decoration; they are worn over a white sarsnet or satin slip. Thread lace, white beads, or swansdown (when seasonable) are its usual ornaments. It is furnished by Mr. Wm. King, silk-mercer, 44, Pall-Mall.

No. 4. A most delicately printed cambric for morning or domestic wear. Robes of this article are usually formed in plain high dresses, or Grecian wraps, with no other ornament than a high plaited ruff, or Armenian collar, of muslin or lace. —This article is sold by Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co. 91, New Bond-street.

PRICE OF BULLION.

A FALL of two shillings an ounce in the price of fine gold (which took place the 7th instant), has reduced it to £5 6*s*. Silver is also lower. The London refiners now sell virgin silver at 6*s*. 11*d*. per ounce.

Gold still maintains a superiority of price, when compared with silver; its due proportion being rather *less* than 15 to 1: but its present price the reader will see is *more*. B. S.

March 14, 1812.

No. XL. April, 1812.

The Repository

f *Arts*, *Literature*, *Commerce*, *Manufactures*, *Fashions*, *and Politics.*

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come thin the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are ited, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand*, *London.*

BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

Abrahams G. Falmouth, merchant (Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall street

Adkin J. Ainsworth, Lancashire (Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Bedford row

Arnall T. and J. Birmingham, merchants (Blandford and Murray, Temple

Arnold H. Cateaton street, warehouseman (Hurd, Temple

Baines S. and J. G. Bradford, Wilts, bakers (Frowd and Co. Serle street, Lincoln's inn

Bargerbur S. J. J. S S. S. A. S. A. S. and J. S. Burr-street, East Smithfield, ship-owners (Willis and Annesley, Finsbury sq.

Barke W. Stratford-on-Avon, victualler (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion square

Barker F. Congreve, Stafford, iron-master (Collins and Keens, Stafford

Beck J. St. Ives, Hunts, ironmonger (Ellis, Chancery lane

Beckwith R. Baldwin's Gardens, Leather lane, leather-cutter (Jennings and Collier, Carey street, Lincoln's inn fields

Bennett J. Manchester, builder (Ellis, Chancery lane

Biggs J. and S. Anstie, St. Andrew's hill, Doctors' Commons, wholesale ironmongers (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street

Bolton T. Worcester, vintner (Becke, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane

Bosworth W. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock and Bunce, Temple

Bridger B Brighton, carpenter (Ellis, Hatton garden

Broadbent R. Manchester, victualler (Ellis, Chancery lane

Brook R. Almondbury, York, joiner (Lake, Dowgate hill

Brooker J. C. Aldermary churchyard, woollen-cloth-factor (Courteen, Walbrook

Brookman J. Norton Hawkfield, Somerset, horse-dealer (James, Gray's inn square

Brown J. St. Catherine's street, Staffordshire, warehouseman (Rutson, Wellclose sq.

Brown W. Madeley Wood, Shropshire, shopkeeper (Mayhew and Price, Symond's inn

Brown J. Bristol, victualler (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn

Brown C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner (Hartley, New Bridge street

Browne E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier (Frowd and Co. Serle street, Lincoln's inn

Bryant J. and T. Catchpool, Ipswich, maltsters (Taylor, John street, Bedford row

Buchanan G. Liverpool, merchant (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Buckley J. Halifax, York, linen-draper (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn

Calder J. Powick, Worcester, dealer (Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street

Cartwright T. Burton-on-Trent, Stafford, cheese-factor (Cookney, Castle street, Holborn

Chalmers T. Wormwood street, Broad st. warehouseman (Parton, Walbrook

Child J. Crutched Friars, victualler (Parton, Walbrook

Clark W. and J. Kingsland, Devon, slop-sellers (Barber, Chancery lane

Cliff J. Aston, Chester, linen-draper (Dewbery and Haslewood, Conduit street, Hanover square

Coates F. and J. Walker, Cheetham, Manchester, brewers (Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Bedford row

Cockell J. Ratcliffe highway, haberdasher (Phipps, Aldersgate street

Coe W. J. Coddington, Notts (Ross, Hall, and Ross, New Boswell court, Carey street

Conner M. Liverpool, trunk-maker (Walker, Chancery lane

Cood T. Northumberland street, Charing Cross, merchant (Charsley, Mark lane

Cook R. Devizes, plumber (Nethersole and Portal, Essex street, Strand

Dagnall W. Liverpool, hardwareman (Windle, Bedford row

Day R. R. Haberdashers' street, Hoxton, candlewick-manufacturer (Bryant and Patterson, Copthall court

Dixon T. Sandwich, ironmonger (Lodington and Hall, Temple

Dodsworth W. Scarborough, York, grocer (Rosser, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Downe W. J. Great Russell street, Covent garden, haberdasher (Hudson, Winkworth place, City road

Ellison G. North Shields, Northumberland, linen-draper (Atkinson, Wilds, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Eloure A. Bath, lodging-house-keeper (Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Bedford row

Enstance H. Llandaff, Glamorgan, maltser (Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall street

Fairbone C. New street, Fetter lane, mathematical instrument-maker (Scott, Gray's inn square

Field T. Stanstead Abbotts, Herts, lime-burner (Bond, Ware

Glover J. St. Mary at Hill, builder (Lang, America square

Godden W. Cranbourne street, linen-draper (Hicks, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Gooch T. Exeter, grocer (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane

Gould T. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, dealer (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row

Gould W. Stratford-on-Avon, draper (Cheek, Evesham

Gray A. and T. Holding, London, merchants (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane

Grob J. E. College hill, London, sugar-refiner (Rose and Mennings, Gray's inn sq.

Hardy W. and R. Gardiner, Cheapside, merchants (Nind, Throgmorton street

Harrison R Manchester, lime-dealer (Ellis, Chancery lane

Hampton T. and E. Hooper, Rhayader, Radnorshire, bankers (Presland and Proctor, Brunswick square

Harvey J. Beech street, Barbican, baker (Duff, Bearbinder lane

Head W. Adelphi, army-clothier (Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster

Henderson J. Glocester street, Queen sq. harness-maker (Holmes and Lewis, Mark lane

Happle J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, (Atkinson, Wildes, and Mackarall, Chancery lane

Hewitt J. St. James's street, engraver (Stokes, Golden square

Hillman E Clutton, Somerset, baker (Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Bedford row

Hindmarsh L. jun. Alnwick, Northumberland, tanner (Bell and Broderick, Bow lane, Cheapside

Hockenhall J. Sandbach, Cheshire, cornfactor (Edge, Temple

Jacobs J. King James's Stairs, Wapping, dealer (Eyles, St. George's, John street, New road

Jaymond L. South Audley street, milliner (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's inn

Johnson T. Heaton Norris, Lancaster, cotton-spinner (Ellis, Chancery lane

Jones W. Deptford, apothecary (A'Beckett, Broad street, Golden square

Jones W. Burton-upon-New-wood, Stafford, draper (Edge, Temple

Kelleway H. Longham, Hants, maltster (Dean, New inn

Kemp G. Great Pulteney street, Golden sq. (Cardales and Young, Gray's inn

Kettle S. Liverpool, timber-merchant [Windle, John street, Bedford row

Lawson J Hull, merchant [Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's inn

Leech W. Thetford, butcher [King and Lukin, Bedford row

Lewis D. Milford, Pembroke, shopkeeper [James, Gray's inn square

Lomax J. Liverpool, shoemaker (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Lowe W. Fields, Royton, Lancashire, machine-maker [Milne and Parry, Temple

Mackenzie G. Derby, salesman [Barber, Fetter lane

Marchant H. Barking, Essex, fisherman [Ellis, Abchurch lane

Miles W. Oxford street, furniture warehouseman [Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place

Mook J. Stillington, York, brewer (Lambert, Gray's inn square

Munckton U. Curry Rival, Somerset, baker [Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields

Nash M. Harlington, Bedford, grocer [Townsend, Staple's inn

Neale T. Cheapside, shawl-manufacturer [Abbott, Chancery lane

Neale E. S. Cheapside, shawl-manufacturer [Abbott, Chancery lane

Needham W. P. Louth, Lincoln, merchant [Noy and Pope, Mincing lane

Newton J. G. Lomas, Stockport, Chester, corn-factors [Edge, Inner Temple

Norbury T. Warrington, grocer [Chester, Staple's inn

O'Neill E. Liverpool, dealer [Avison, verpool

Owen M. Porthywean, Salop, innkee [Stevenson, Lincoln's inn

Page R. Lutley, Worcester, miller [B bow, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn

Part S. Atherton, Lancaster, cotton-ma facturer [Meddowcroft, Gray's inn

Payne G. Piccadilly, hosier [Willia Red Lion square

Pickering J. Hull, merchant [Longdill Beckett, Gray's inn

Pindar A. Bexhill, Sussex, shopke [Gregson, Dixon, and Gregson, Angel c

Potter S. Milk street, merchant [Wa Basinghall street

Pruce B. Grafton street, Soho, haberda [Parton, Walbrook

Pringle F. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, d [Meggison and Fairbank, Hatton garden

Rea T. and J. Minories, gun-makers [I and Rixon, Haydon square, Minories

Reynolds W. Walsall, Stafford, grocer [T ner and Pike, Bloomsbury square

Roche J. Nicholas lane, merchant [Oak Martin's lane, Cannon street

Rogers S. Malta, merchant [Windle, J street, Bedford row

Salvidge G. Litton, Somerset, meal [Dyne, Lincoln's inn fields

Say C. Newington, Surry, haberda [Hudson, Winkworth place, City road

Sexton J. Stanmore, Middlesex, b [Clark, Berner's street

Shelton J. Mitcham, mealman [Lee, T Crown court, Southwark

Simonds J. Jermyn street, haberda [Cambers, Furnival's inn

Skirrow C. Lancaster, grocer [Blake and Makinson, Serjeants' inn

Smith T. Adminton, Glocestershire, de [Taylor, John street, Bedford row

Stothard M. Glocester, merchant [S and Stokes, Basinghall street

Tarling J West Smithfield, hay-sales [Loxley and Son, Cheapside

Teal C. Sheffield, merchant [Blakelock Makinson, Serjeant' inn

Thomas E. Helston, Cornwall, shopkee [James, Gray's inn square

Thorp W. Coventry, and Maiden lane, L don, ribbon-manufacturer [Baxters and M tin, Furnival's inn

Tietkins J. G. Warnford court, merch [Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall street

Tims J. Worcester, carpenter [Beck, Bre buildings, Chancery lane

Tod R. Liverpool, merchant (Cooper Lowe, Southamptan buildings

Turner J. and T. Sheffield, mercha [Biggs, Southampton buildings, Chanc lane

Wainwright J. jun. Wavertree, Lancash [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildin Chancery lane

Waitt J. Kendal, Westmoreland, line draper [Chamber, Chapel street, Bedford r

Walton S. Farnley, York, scribbling-mil [Battye, Chancery lane

Warrington R. sen. Coventry, woolstap [Benbow, Lincoln's inn

(To be concluded in our next.)

Return of Wheat from Mar. 2 to 7.

TOTAL, 4,683 quarters.—Average, 116s. 3d. per quarter, or 8s. 1¾d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from Mar. 7 to 13.

TOTAL, 13,466 sacks.—Average, 101s. 10d. per sack, or 2s. 1¾d. per sack higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, Mar. 14.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	110	4	Barley	57	0	Beans	58	1
Rye -	60	5	Oats -	33	5	Pease	64	11

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Wheat white, per quarter	85	105	140	Tares, per bushel -	10	12	13
——red - -	85	105	128	Turnip - -	23	25	28
——foreign	80	95	145	Mustard, brown -	17	20	24
Rye - - -	60	62	65	——— white	13	16	20
Barley, English	55	60	65	Canary, per qr.	82	86	88
Malt - - -	94	—	—	Hempseed -	50	52	54
Oats Feed -	33	36	38	Linseed - -	78	90	120
——Friezland	—	—	—	Clover, red, per cwt.	75	90	115
—— Poland	35	39	43	——— white	84	105	136
——Potatoe	39	42	46	——— foreign, red	80	100	118
Beans, Pigeon	58	60	62	——— white	90	110	140
——Horse -	—	—	—	Trefoil - -	20	40	54
Pease, Boiling	60	75	88	Carraway -	68	70	76
—— Grey -	54	56	63	Coriander -	38	40	42
Flour per sack	110	115	—				
—— Seconds	90	100	—				
—— Scotch	85	96	—				

American Flour —s a —s per barrel of 196lbs.

Rapeseed, per last - - - - £58 a £62

Oil Cakes, per thousand £17. 17s. to £—. —s. per 1,000 cakes of 3lb each.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	80	a	85
——— good	70	a	79
——— ordinary	66	a	69
East India, white	80	a	90
——— yellow	65	a	71
——— brown	65	a	71
MOLASSES 39s. 0d. a —s. —			

REFINED SUGAR.

	s		s
Double Loaves	130	a	140
Hambro' ditto	98	a	108
Powder ditto	98	a	108
Single ditto	97	a	104
Canary Lumps	97	a	104
Large ditto	96	a	—
Bastards, whole	68	a	72
——— faces	73	a	80
——— middles	70	a	72
——— tips -	65	a	68

GINGER.

	s		s
Jamaica, white	82	a	200
Barbadoes, ditto	75	a	80
——— black	70	a	75

RICE, *Bonded.*

	s		s
Carolina -	24	a	26
Brazil - -	26	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	70	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	67	0	a	69	0
Triage	30	0	a	50	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	75	0	a	85	0
Good	60	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	40	0	a	59	0
Triage	20	0	a	39	0
Mocha	300	0	a	600	0
Bourbon	90	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	60	0	a	70	0
Java -	90	0	a	100	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Trinidad and Carraccas	90	0	a	100	0
Plantation	65	0	a	80	0

SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.

	s	d		s	d
Nutmegs	18	0	a	24	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	6	a	11	6
Mace	36	0	a	42	0
Pepp. white	5	3	a	—	0
—— black	2	5	a	2	6
Pimento	2	0	a	—	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 42s. 8d.

Sugars have sold more freely this month than for some time, but the prices are not improved.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS	£	s		£	s	POCKETS	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	4	10	a	5	15	Kent - -	5	0	a	6	6
Sussex - -	4	0	a	5	8	Sussex - -	4	10	a	5	15
Essex - -	0	0	a	0	0	Farnham -	5	0	a	7	0

	Mar.	Wheat. s a s	Barley. s a s	Oats. s a s	Beans. s a s	Pease s a s
Maidstone	—	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —
Lincoln	16	100 a 113	54 a 60	30 a 36	50 a 58	— a —
Canterbury	14	80 a 140	46 a 60	36 a 40	50 a 55	58 a 60
Lewes	—	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —
Chesterfield	14	88 a 116	52 a 62	30 a 40	50 a 54	58 a 69
Ashborne	14	92 a 100	55 a 65	30 a 38	54 a 60	— a —
Lynn	—	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —
Gainsboro'	17	99 a 110	51 a 60	26 a 33	48 a 57	— a —
Louth	18	110 a 120	58 a 63	34 a 40	52 a 63	— a —
Sandwich	—	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —
Newark	18	110 a 120	62 a 66	30 a 40	52 a 58	— a —
Uppingham	—	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —
Newbury	19	112 a 148	56 a 66	35 a 45	64 a 60	53 a 66
Devizes	19	112 a 140	58 a 70	34 a 41	60 a 68	— a —
Reading	21	110 a 130	57 a 65	35 a 44	65 a 69	66 a 70
Swansea	—	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —
Henley	19	98 a 144	39 a 62	32 a 43	54 a 70	64 a 68
Maidenhead	18	108 a 140	58 a 60	33 a 44	60 a 63	65 a —
Salisbury	17	114 a 124	56 a 68	34 a 44	62 a 68	— a —
Penrith	17	102 a —	30 a —	34 a —	— a —	— a —
Hull	17	90 a 110	46 a 56	30 a 40	50 a 55	— a —
Basingstoke	18	126 a 136	60 a 64	30 a 39	60 a 64	— a —
Wakefield	—	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —
Andover	—	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —	— a —
Warminster	21	108 a 146	60 a 72	36 a 42	64 a 70	— a —

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	8	9	a	9	6	Mol. Spirits, British	13	10	a	14	0
—— Spanish	5	0	a	5	2	—— Irish -	0	0	a	0	0
Hollands Gin	8	0	a	8	6	—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Rum, Jamaica	4	6	a	6	9	Spirits of Wine	24	0	a	0	0
——Lew. Isl.	3	8	a	4	6						

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY, 1812.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1812. FEB.	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Evap	Rain.
1	S 2	29,45	29,20	29,325	49,5°	42,0°	45,75°	rainy	—	.060
2	S 1	29,20	28,90	29,050	51,5	42,0	46,75	fine	—	—
3	S 1	29,05	28,90	28,975	48,5	39,0	43,75	rainy	—	—
4	S W 1	29,20	29,05	29,125	48,0	42,0	45,00	cloudy	—	
☽ 5	S 1	29,24	29,20	29,220	46,0	42,0	44,00	fine	—	
6	N W 1	29,50	29,24	29,370	45,5	40,0	42,75	cloudy	—	
7	W 2	29,55	29,40	29,475	43,0	32,0	37,50	rainy	—	—
8	N 2	29,85	29,45	29,650	42,0	32,0	37,00	cloudy	—	
9	N W 1	29,88	29,85	29,865	44,0	31,0	37,50	fine	—	
10	S 1	29,90	29,75	29,825	44,0	34,0	39,00	fine	—	1.330
11	Var. 2	29,75	29,22	29,485	44,0	32,0	38,00	variable	—	—
● 12	S W 2	29,22	28,77	28,995	54,0	41,0	47,50	rainy	—	—
13	N 2	29,35	28,78	29,065	48,0	34,0	41,00	cloudy	—	
14	W 4	29,35	28,80	29,075	45,0	34,0	39,50	rainy	—	—
15	N W 4	29,26	29,05	29,155	43,0	35,0	39,00	showery	—	1.250
16	S W 2	29,40	29,26	29,330	46,5	36,0	41,25	fine	—	
17	S W 1	29,40	28,80	29,100	52,0	41,0	46,50	rainy	—	—
18	S W 1	29,95	28,85	29,400	46,0	36,0	41,00	fine	—	.930
☾ 19	S W 1	30,00	29,92	29,960	51,0	40,0	45,50	cloudy	—	
20	S W 2	29,92	29,54	29,730	51,0	43,0	47,00	cloudy	—	
21	Var. 4	29,54	29,08	29,310	55,0	44,0	49,50	variable	—	
22	W 3	29,08	28,98	29,030	48,0	40,0	44,00	cloudy	—	—
23	W 3	29,30	28,98	29,140	49,0	40,0	44,50	fine	—	
24	W 2	29,75	29,30	29,525	45,0	38,0	41,50	fine	—	
25	Var. 3	29,75	28,60	29,175	45,0	36,0	40,50	showery	—	—
26	W 1	29,54	28,72	29,130	46,0	32,0	39,00	fine	—	.715
○ 27	S W 1	29,54	29,40	29,470	46,0	32,0	39,00	fine	—	—
28	W 1	29,47	29,40	29,435	47,0	32,0	39,50	fine	—	
29	S E 1	29,45	29,34	29,395	43,0	32,0	37,50	fine	—	.290
									*	
			Mean	29,337		Mean	42,07	Inches		4.575

* The observations on the evaporation were interrupted this month.

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.337—maximum, 30.00, wind S W. 1—minimum, 28.60, wind var. 3—Range 1,40 inch.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is 1.25 of an inch, which was on the 25th.

Mean temperature, 42°.07—maximum, 55° wind var.4—Minimum 31° wind NW 1—Range 24

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours is 15°, which was on the 28th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 10.75 inches—Number of changes, 17.

Rain, &c. this month, 4.575 inches—number of wet days, 12.—Total rain this year, 8.065 in.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Variable.	Calm.
2	0	0	1	5	8	7	3	3	0

Brisk winds 3—Boisterous ones 3.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for MARCH, 1812.

Albion Fire and Life Assurance	£52 per sh.
Globe Ditto	113 do.
Imperial Ditto	68 do.
Provident Ditto	12 10 do.
London Docks	£117 per ct.
West India Ditto	157 do.
Commercial Road Ditto	127 do.
East Country Ditto	65 per sh.
Commercial Ditto	152 do.
East London Water-works	74 do
Grand Junction Ditto	3 do. dis.
Kent Ditto	32 do.
South London	20 do.
West Middlesex Ditto	30 do.
Croydon Canal	£22 per sh.
Grand Junction Canal	£240 per sh.
Grand Surry Ditto	140 do.
Grand Union Ditto	25 per sh. dis.
Grand Western Ditto	20 do.
Huddersfield Ditto	21 per sh.
Kennet and Avon Ditto	28 do.
Lancaster Ditto	22 10 do.
Leeds and Liverpool	190 do.
Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Ditto	90 do.
Rochdale Ditto	45 do.
Tavistock Ditto	155 do.
Thames and Medway Ditto	31 do.
Wilts and Berks Ditto	21 do.

WOLFE & Co. 9, 'Change-Alley, Cornhill, & FORTUNE & Co. 13, Cornhill.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR FEBRUARY, 1812.

Conducted by Mr. J. Gibson, *Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.*

1812 FEB.		Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
	1	S E	29,69	29,67	29,680	47°	41°	44,0°	showers	—	—
	2	S E	29,64	29,34	29,490	48	41	44,5	rain	—	.08
	3	S E	29,64	29,45	29,545	47	43	45,0	cloudy	—	—
	4	S W	29,58	29,45	29,515	52	45	48,5	cloudy	—	—
☽	5	S E	29,58	29,54	29,560	47	41	44,0	rainy	—	.64
	6	N W	29,86	29,54	29,700	47	35	41,0	cloudy	—	
	7	W	29,86	29,70	29,780	47	37	42,0	cloudy	—	—
	8	N W	29,96	29,86	29,910	41	36	38,5	cloudy	.56	.22
	9	N	29,98	29,95	29,965	43	38	40,5	cloudy	—	—
	10	E	29,97	29,87	29,920	45	26	35,5	fair	—	
	11	E	29,87	29,60	29,735	48	33	40,5	fine	—	
●	12	S	29,54	29,45	29,495	50	39	44,5	cloudy	—	—
	13	W	29,77	29,59	29,680	44	38	41,0	fine	—	—
	14	Var.	29,65	29,48	29,565	48	39	43,5	stormy	—	.42
	15	N W	29,69	29,65	29,670	47	41	44,0	cloudy	.48	—
	16	N W	29,75	29,66	29,705	49	45	47,0	gloomy	—	.21
	17	W	29,80	29,46	29,630	50	40	45,0	rain	—	—
	18	N W	30,06	29,80	29,930	46	38	42,0	fair	—	
☾	19	S	30,06	29,97	30,015	53	34	43,5	fine	—	
	20	S	29,97	29,84	29,905	54	42	48,0	fine	—	—
	21	S	29,84	29,58	29,710	54	43	48,5	cloudy	—	.41
	22	Var.	29,59	29,55	29,570	50	41	45,5	stormy	.55	.33
	23	N W	29,75	29,49	29,620	50	31	40,5	cloudy	—	.93
	24	N W	29,95	29,76	29,855	44	34	39,0	cloudy	—	
	25	S	29,40	29,30	29,350	44	32	38,0	stormy	—	.20
	26	Var.	29,76	29,40	29,580	42	30	36,0	cloudy	—	
○	27	Var.	29,76	29,70	29,730	50	31	40,5	cloudy	—	—
	28	S	29,70	29,65	29,675	47	31	39,0	cloudy	—	—
	29	E	29,65	29,55	29,600	48	37	42,5	cloudy	.67	.13
				Mean	29,692		*Mean*	42,4	*Total*	2,26*in.*	3,57 *in.*

RESULTS. Prevailing winds, southerly.—Mean height of barometer, 29,692 inches—thermometer, 42,4°.—Total of evaporation 2,26 inches.—Rain 3,57 inches.—Rain collected in a guage placed in a different situation, 3,48 inches.

Notes.—2d. Day gloomy with small rain at intervals—a furious wind from the E. and S. E rose suddenly about half past seven o'clock P. M. and continued for about an hour and a half, blowing quite a hurricane, when it rather abated—during this time the barometer fell about a quarter of an inch—the wind afterwards increased again, and continued extremely boisterous during the night.—3d Morning fine—wind nearly gone down.—8th. Rainy evening—10th. Afternoon clear—a fine blush in the evening twilight.—10th. White frost in the morning.—12th. Stormy night.—14th. Rainy morning—very stormy day.—16th. Wind boisterous, with rain all night.—17th. Stormy night—20th. Very fine day—a lunar halo at night.—21st. Day cloudy—a heavy shower of hail about half past nine o'clock P. M,—night stormy.—22nd. A very heavy storm from the S. of wind and rain mixed with hail about nine o'clock A. M, continued for about an hour, then ceased, the clouds dispersed and the wind changed to W.—about noon it commenced again, and continued at intervals until about half past four o'clock, when it began to hail with great violence, followed by rain—during this storm frequent flashes of lightning were observed and some distant thunder heard.—23d. Day cloudy, a large lunar halo in the evening—night rainy with high wind.—24th. Very stormy morning—commenced about three o'clock with heavy rain, the wind blowing very strong from the N. W.—about four o'clock, snow and sleet, freezing at the same time—evening clear—moon bright.—25th. Very stormy day.—26th. Bright moonlight night.—27th. White frost in the morning.—28th. White frost.—29th. Misty morning.

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Feb. 21	229 1/4	62 a 1/8	62 5/8	—	93 1/8	16 5/16	1 1/4 *Dis.*	60 5/8	—	92 5/8	—	62 3/8	—	16 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*		62 1/4
22	—	62 1/4 a 1/8	62 5/8	78 3/8	93 1/8	16 3/8	—	—	5 1/2	92 3/4	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	10 *Pm.*		62 1/4
24	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
25	229 1/2	62 1/4 a 1/8	62 3/4	78 5/8	93 1/4	16 3/8	—	—	—	92 3/4	—	62 1/2	178 1/2	16 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*		62 1/4
26	230 1/2	62 a 1/4	62 5/8	78 5/8	93 1/8	16 7/16	1 1/4 *Dis.*	60 3/4	—	—	66 3/4	—	178 1/4	17 *Pm.*	8 *Pm.*		62 5/8
27	230 3/4	62 a 1/8	62 5/8	78 1/2	93 1/8	16 1/2	1 1/4 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	178	17 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*		62 5/8
28	230 3/4	62 1/8 a 1 7/8	62 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/8	16 1/2	1 3/8 *Dis.*	60 3/4	—	92 7/8	66 3/4	62 3/8	177 1/2	16 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*		Apl. 10
29	230 1/2	61 5/8 a 3/8	62	78 1/4	92 7/8	16 3/8	2 *Dis.*	—	5 9/16	—	—	61 5/8	177 1/2	15 *Pm.*	4 *Pm.*		62 1/2
Mar. 2	230 1/2	61 1/2 a 5/8	62 1/8	78 1/4	93	16 3/8	1 7/8 *Dis.*	—	5 9/16	—	63 3/4	—	—	17 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*		62
3	231	61 1/2 a 1/4	62	78 1/4	93	16 5/16	2 *Dis.*	—	—	92	—	—	177 3/4	17 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*		62
4	230 3/4	61 3/8 a 1/2	62	78 1/8	93	16 3/8	2 *Dis.*	60 1/8	5 9/16	—	—	61 3/4	Shut	17 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*		61 7/8
5	230 1/2	61 1/4 a 60 7/8	Shut	78	92 3/4	Shut	3 *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	Shut	—	17 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*	£21.18s.	61 7/8
6	Shut	60 7/8 a 3/8	—	Shut	91 1/8	—	3 5/8 *Dis.*	59 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	17 *Pm.*	7 *Pm.*		61 5/8
7	—	60 1/4 a 5/8	—	—	90 3/4	—	3 5/8 *Dis.*	59 1/4	5 9/16	—	—	—	—	17 *Pm.*	6 *Pm.*		61 1/8
9	—	60 5/8 a 1/2	61 1/2	—	91	—	3 1/2 *Dis.*	59 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	16 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*		60 7/8
10	—	60 5/8 a 7/8	61 1/2	77 1/4	91 1/8	—	3 1/2 *Dis.*	59 5/8	—	—	65 3/8	—	—	16 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*		61
11	—	60 3/4 a 5/8	—	77 3/8	91	—	—	59 5/8	5 9/16	—	—	—	—	14 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*		61 1/8
12	—	60 5/8 a 7/8	—	Shut	91 1/8	—	3 3/8 *Dis.*	59 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	12 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*		60 7/8
13	—	60 7/8 a 3/4	61 5/8	—	91 1/4	—	3 3/8 *Dis.*	59 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	13 *Pm.*	4 *Pm.*		61
14	—	60 3/4 a 7/8	—	—	91 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*		61
16	—	60 5/8 a 3/4	—	—	91 1/8	—	3 5/8 *Dis.*	59 5/8	—	—	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	5 *Pm.*		61
17	—	60 3/4 a 1/2	—	—	91 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 *Pm.*	4 *Pm.*		60 7/8
18	—	60 1/2 a 1/4	—	76 5/8	90 7/8	—	3 7/8 *Dis.*	59 1/8	—	—	—	—	—	13 *Pm.*	4 *Pm.*		60 7/8
19	—	60 1/4 a 60	—	Shut	90 5/8	16 1/16	4 1/8 *Dis.*	59 3/4	—	—	65 1/8	—	—	12 *Pm.*	4 *Pm.*		60 5/8
20	—	60 1/8 a 59 1/4	60 3/8	75 7/8	90 3/8	15 7/8	5 *Dis.*	58 5/8	—	—	64 1/8	—	—	10 *Pm.*	3 *Pm*		62 3/8
																	60 1/8

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